

D-3380

Political (3)

September 5, 1932. 132

It also enquires the address of one Ting Sih Noong (丁雪農)
(compradore of the Assurance Franco-Asiatique, 9 Avenue Edward
VII), who is alleged to have strenuously opposed compensation
for fire losses in Chapel and points out that he deserves more
than death.

In reply, the federation has published a notice in the local
press asking the group to suspend any help in the form of
"extraordinary" measures.

Arrival of League Commission members

Lord Lytton and party arrived by aeroplane from Peking at
the Hungjao Aerodrome at 3.53 p.m. on September 4. After being
welcomed by local officials the party proceeded to the Cathay Hotel,
where they passed the night, boarding the s.s. "Gange" at 9.45
a.m. to-day, September 5, for Europe.

Japanese Minister to China Arrives

Mr. A. Ariyoshi, the newly appointed Japanese Minister to
China, arrived at the Wayside Wharf on the s.s. "Nagasaki Maru"
at 2.30 p.m. September 4 and thence proceeded to his residence
at 89 Rue Richon.

Naval

Movement of Naval Ship

The transport "Tingan" arrived at Kaochongniao Jetty from
Nanking at 11.25 a.m. September 4.

Special Branch,

September 4, 1932.

Arrival of members of Lytton Commission

Lord Lytton and party will arrive at Hungjao Aerodrome from Peking at 2.30 p.m. and proceed by motor car to the Cathay Hotel, where they will occupy Suite 3E. The following officers have been detailed for duty during the hours specified in the corridors of the hotel in proximity to Suite 3E. The party will leave Shanghai for Europe to-morrow morning by the s.s. "Gange" :-

3 p.m. to 6 p.m.	{	D.S. Mac Adie D.S. Tcheremchansky D.S.I. Pan Lien-phih C.D.C. 141.
6 p.m. to 9 p.m.	{	D.S. Moore D.S. Prokofiev C.D.C. 49 C.D.C. 281
9 p.m. to 12 m.n.	{	D.P.S. Jones C.D.S. 96
12 m.n. to 8 a.m.	{	D.P.S. Pitts C.D.C. 45
8 a.m. onward	{	D.I. Ross D.S.I. Pan Lien-phih

JR

Special Branch,

September 4, 1932.

Arrival of members of Lytton Commission

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12 m.n. to 8 a.m.	{	D.P.S. Pitts C.D.C. 45
8 a.m. onward	{	D.I. Moss D.S.I. Pan Lien-phih

JR

FILE.

Wm. B. ...
a ...
...

1st 31
ca

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No. _____

Reference Slip from Headquarters.

THIS SLIP MUST NOT BE DETACHED.

To Officers i/c.	INSTRUCTIONS:
D. O. (Divns)	For disposal ✓
" (Crime)	Furnish data
" (A. & T. R.)	Investigate and report
A. C. (Traffic) ✓	Note and file
" (S. B.) ✓	Note and return
D. O. A. Divn. ✓	Report present status
" B. "	Submit recommendation
" C. "	For further report
" D. "	For opinion
Supt. of Gaols	Reply to writer direct
Personal Assistant	As instructed
A. C. (Specials)	See me in re :
Quartermaster	Draft reply
Pay Office	Attach file
Central Registry	Comment
Musketry Officer	
Initials <i>Leif</i> <i>Ma</i>	For File... ..
Date <i>3. 9. 72</i>	Date... ..

Noted and Returned	Date / /
--------------------	----------

September 3, 32.

Z. L. Chang, Esq.,
Chinese Assessor's Office,
Commission of Inquiry,
League of Nations,
265 Avenue Joffre.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of
your letter dated the 3rd September, and, in reply,
to inform you that the matter will receive attention.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(sd) F. W. Gerrard

Commissioner of Police.

CHINESE ASSESSOR'S OFFICE
COMMISSION OF INQUIRY
LEAGUE OF NATIONS

SHANGHAI MURDER
S. S. B. REGISTRATION
3.3.32
12 132

265 Avenue Joffre
September 3, 1932

Commissioner of Police,
Shanghai Municipal Council.

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that Lord Lytton and several members of the League Commission are scheduled to arrive at Hungjao Aerodrome by plane shortly after the noon hour on Sunday, September 4th. From Hungjao the party will proceed to Cathay Hotel on the Bund.

On Monday, September 5th, around 9 o'clock in the morning Lord Lytton and his party will leave from the Customs Jetty for S. S. Gange.

I trust you will be good enough to arrange for the necessary protective measures.

Very faithfully yours,

Z. L. Chang

Z. L. Chang
Director, Shanghai Office.

{ Route from Aerodrome to Hotel
At Hotel
From Hotel to Jetty
From Jetty

No. D 3380.

Special Branch, S.M.P.

April 6, 1932.

Commissioner of Police.

Sir,

New Appointment to League of Nations
Manchurian Commission.

Information has been received from a reliable source that a Netherlands subject named A.D.A. de Kat Angelino will soon join the League of Nations Manchurian Commission as adviser.

Mr. Kat Angelino is secretary for Chinese Affairs in the Netherlands East Indies, and is an authority on the political and social problems of the Far East. He was a delegate at the Washington Conference in 1922, the Customs Conference in Peking in 1925 and the Extraterritoriality Commission in 1926.

J. H. Givens

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*hnd
6/4*

JR

SI. Reappon W. Heg. W. H. C.

*W. H. C.
7:4:32.*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No. _____

Reference Slip from Divisional Headquarters.

THIS SLIP MUST NOT BE DETACHED.

To Officers i/c.	INSTRUCTIONS:
Personal Assistant Crime Branch Armed Reserve Special Branch Traffic Branch Legal Dept. Provisional Court Chinese Japanese Sikhs Division A. " B. " C. " D. Supt. of Gaols Quartermaster Police Specials Pay Office Film Censorship Central Registry Divisional Record Office	For disposal Furnish data Investigate and report Note and file Note and return Report present status Submit recommendation For further report For opinion Reply to writer direct See me in re ; Draft reply Attach file For information For necessary action
<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em; font-family: cursive;">Wuf</div>	
Initials..... Date APR 1 1932	For File..... Date.....
Noted and Returned <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em; font-family: cursive;">Wuf</div>	APR. 2 1932 Date 7. /

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

To Shanghai, April 1, 1934
DB (Dwino)

Information.

Mr Wellington Koo
seems to have mentioned
my name because I
came into contact
with him. The
work which evoked
his appreciation was,
however, to a very
large extent done
by ~~the~~ officers of
"A" Division and
"B" Division.

J. H. Givers

O. 40 Sp. Br.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & F. REGISTRY.

Special Branch S. 2 Station

No. D 3380.
Date 7/1/32
1932

Subject (in full) Letter of appreciation from the Chinese Assessors' Office
of the Commission of Inquiry of the League of Nations.

Made by and Forwarded by D.I. Ross.

In connection with the attached letter of March 26,
addressed to the Commissioner of Police from Dr. V.K. Wellington
Koo, expressing appreciation on behalf of the Chinese Assessors'
Office, for the special attention rendered to them and the
Inquiry Commission of the League of Nations, I have to report
that the undermentioned members of the Special Branch, assisted
by others, were among attending to the arrival of the Commission
and certain of the subsequent receptions held in their honour.

D.S.I. Everest.

D.S. Moore.

D.S. Tschersichinsky


C.D.S. 48 Zi Tuh Zung.

C.D.S. 96 Peng Hai Ling.

C.D.C. 155 Pang Tsong Ngoh.

C.D.C. 280 Li Hai Feng.

C.D.C. 281 Ling Zung Fu.


D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

File
2.4.32

30:3:32

S2

Please see me
about this matter.
Please come at your
convenience.

Seen.

JW

OBR 31/3.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No. _____

Reference Slip from Headquarters.

THIS SLIP MUST NOT BE DETACHED

To Officers i/c.	INSTRUCTIONS:
D. C. (Divns) ✓ <i>100</i>	For disposal ✓
" (Crime)	Furnish data
" (A. & T. R.)	Investigate and report
A. C. (Traffic)	Note and file
" (S. R.) ✓	Note and return
D. O. A. Divn.	Report present status
" B. "	Submit recommendation
" C. "	For further report
" D. "	For opinion
Supt. of Gaols	Reply to writer direct
Personal Assistant	As instructed
A. C. (Specials)	See me in re :
Quartermaster	Draft reply
Pay Office	Attach file
Central Registry	
Musketry Officer	
Initials <i>h y</i>	For File
Date <i>8/3</i>	Date
Noted and Returned	Date / /

CHINESE ASSESSOR'S OFFICE
COMMISSION OF INQUIRY
LEAGUE OF NATIONS

SHANGHAI
C. & S. REG. STN.
No. S. D. <i>D 3380.</i>
Date <i>29.3.32.</i>

Mar. 26, 1932.

Commissioner of Police,
Shanghai Municipal Council,
Shanghai.

Dear Sir:

As the Commission of Inquiry of the League of Nations is leaving for Nanking today, I wish to take this opportunity to express to you our appreciation for the special attention you have given to the party as well as to office of the Chinese Assessor at 157 Seymour Road. It has been very kind of Mr. Givens to have given so much attention to this matter and to have looked after it so well.

Yours truly,

T. W. Wellington

Chinese Assessor.

hly
29/3

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. REGISTRY

D. 3380.

Special Branch S. 2. Station

REPORT

Date 29. 3. 32.
March 29, 1932.

Subject (in full) Memorandum of activities of League of Nations Inquiry Commission.

Made by D.S.I. Everest.

Forwarded by

S.B. Run or

I forward herewith a memorandum of the social engagements and activities of the League of Nations Inquiry Commission during its sojourn in Shanghai from March 14 to March 26, 1932.

Cuttings of newspaper reports and translations from the Chinese press dealing with this subject are also attached.

D.S.I.

D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Commissioner of Police,
Sir,

Information

W.T.
4/3

J. H. Burns

O. i/c Sp. Br.

29. 3. 32.

Memorandum of the social engagements and activities of
the League of Nations Inquiry Commission during its
sojourn in Shanghai from March 14 to March 26, 1932.

Tuesday, March 15:

Official calls on Mr. T.V. Soong, Minister of Finance,
Mr. Quo Tai Chi, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, and
General Wu Te-chen, Mayor of Greater Shanghai.
Luncheon by Mr. Quo Tai Chi at Sir Robert Ho Tung's
residence, 157 Seymour Road.
Tea Party by Dr. Wellington Koo at 1550 Bubbling Well
Road.
Dinner by General Wu Te-chen at Cathay Hotel.

Wednesday, March 16:

Luncheon by Federation of Chinese Universities at the
China United Apartment Building.
Tea Party by Madam T.V. Soong and Madam H.H. Kung at
383 Rue de Sieyes.
Dinner tendered jointly by the British, American and
French Ministers to China, together with the Italian
Charge d'Affaires, in the Cathay Hotel.

Thursday, March 17:

Luncheon by Chinese Journalists' Association at the
International Recreation Club, 722 Bubbling Well Road.
Dinner by Dr. Wellington Koo at the residence of Mr.
Yong Chung Ling, 120 Seymour Road.

Friday, March 18:

Conference at 10 a.m. with General Shirakawa, Commander
in Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Force in Shanghai,
Vice-Admiral Nomura and Rear-Admiral Shiozowa at the
Cathay Hotel.
Dinner by Chinese Chamber of Commerce at Cathay Hotel.

Saturday, March 19:

Dinner by Mr. T.V. Soong at 11 Route Ghisi.

Sunday, March 20:

Dinner by Admiral A. Taylor, Commander in Chief of the
American Asiatic Fleet.

Monday, March 21:

Tour of the war zone, including Chapei, Chenju, Kiangwan
and Weosung.
Conference with Mr. S.T. Wen (Harbin business man) at the
Cathay Hotel, room 602.
Dinner by Dr. H.H. Kung at 383 Rue de Sieyes.

Tuesday, March 22:

Conference with leading industrialists at the Cathay Hotel, Room 602:
Conference with Mr. Matsuka, representative of the Foreign Minister of Japan.
Conference with Japanese Business men.
Commission meeting.
Dinner by Institute of Pacific Relations.

Wednesday, March 23:

Conference with leading bankers.
Conference with Mr. S.T. Wen (Harbin business man).
Tea Party by Cantonese Guild at 6 Seymour Road.
Dinner by Mr. Shigemitsu, the Japanese Minister, at the Cathay Hotel.

Thursday, March 24:

Conference with leading missionaries.
Conference with philanthropists.

Friday, March 25,

Conference with Mr. Wang Shiao-lai, President of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce.
Conference with Dr. Wellington Koo.
Dinner by Shanghai Municipal Council at the Metropole Hotel.

27:3:32

SI,

Please condense and
include in Daily Intelligence
Report. When finished
with, please return to
me.

gms

I.R. 32

28 3 32
gms

File
gms

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Special Branch S. 2.

REPORT

Date March 26, 1932

Subject (in full) Departure of Shanghai of the League of Nations

Inquiry Commission.

Made by D.S.I. Everest.

Forwarded by

S.B. Everest

The League of Nations Inquiry Commission, with the exception of Mr. Haas, the General Secretary, and Mr. Astor, Secretary to Lord Lytton, left Shanghai on the morning of March 26 bound for Hankow.

Lord Lytton and Count Luigi Alfrovandi Lazarescotti, accompanied by Messrs. Jastrow, Chappelle, Felt, Roberts and Liegeois, departed on the s.s. "Tuckwo" from H. K. Wharf at 11 noon. The remainder of the Commission, including General Claudel, Brigadier-General McCoy, Dr. Schnee, Lieut. Middle, Professor Blakeslee, Dr. Young and Mr. Von Kotze, left by special train from Shanghai South Station at 9.10 a.m. for Hangchow. This latter party will proceed to Hankow by road from Hangchow on the morning of March 27.

It is reported that Mr. Haas and Mr. Astor will leave for Hankow on March 26, the former by the s.s. "Tuckwo" and the latter by aeroplane.

S.B. Everest

D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

File

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Special Branch S. 2.

Date March 26, 1932.

File No.

3380

Station

27. 3. 32.

Subject (in full) Shanghai General Labour Union representatives call on League of Nations Inquiry Commission.

Made by D.S.I. Everest.

Forwarded by

SB Kim

A delegation of eight members of the Shanghai General Labour Union called on the League of Nations Inquiry Commission at the Cathay Hotel at 1 p.m. March 25 and submitted a report dealing with the Manchurian situation and the local Sino-Japanese conflict.

The members of the delegation were Messrs. Fu Teh-wei (傅德衛), Lu Chin-sun (陸京士), Li Yun-hsiang (李永祥), Chen Pe-tan (陳懷德), Yu Hsien-ting (俞仙亭), Chow Hsieh-siang (周子相), Own Sui-fu (翁瑞夫) and Li Lun-lan (李潤南).

D.S.I. Everest.

D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

JS

23:3:32

Reg.
Please

SL,

Please see
and return to
Registry to file.

JH

412

22: 3: 32

\$ 2 (D. J. J. Everest)

Please see
and pass to
D. O. "B" at once.

Noted

[Signature]

Noted in my account
Chas. J. J. Everest
22/3/32
C. J. J. Everest
Have extra Police
for
22/3/32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No.

0.3350

Reference Slip from Headquarters.

THIS SLIP MUST NOT BE DETACHED

To Officers i/c.	INSTRUCTIONS:
D. C. (Divns) ✓ <i>Ben.</i>	For disposal ✓
" (Crime)	Furnish data
" (A. & T. R.)	Investigate and report
A. C. (Traffic) ✓ <i>ML</i>	Note and file
" (S. R.)	Note and return
D. O. A. Divn. ✓ <i>ju</i>	Report present status
" B. "	Submit recommendation
" C. "	For further report
" D. "	For opinion
Supt. of Gaols	Reply to writer direct
Personal Assistant	As instructed
A. C. (Specials)	See me in re :
Quartermaster	Draft reply
Pay Office	Attach file
Central Registry	
Musketry Officer	
Initials <i>Ben.</i>	For File
Date	Date
Noted and Returned Date <i>/ /</i>	

CANTONESE GUILD

40 ~~XXX~~ NINGPO ROAD

ACKNOWLEDGED
2/3/1932

Telephone:
Central 4947-5521

SHANGHAI March 22nd 1932
S. M. C. REGISTRY
B. D. 3380
22 - 3 - 32

The Commissioner,
Police Force,
S. M. C.
18 Hankow Road,
Shanghai.

Dear Sir,

Please be advised that we are going to give an entertainment to the League Commission and the Consuls and officials of all Powers in No. 6 Seymour Road at 5 P. M. to 7 P. M. on the 23rd March 1932.

Will you kindly give your necessary protection on the occasion.

Your attention in the matter will be much appreciated.

Yours faithfully,

The Cantonese Guild

Wen Tsung-yao

Director.

WTY/TKO

hly
24/3

(C. & S.B.) Office Notes

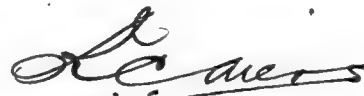
Date

CHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
March 19, 1932
& S.D. REGISTRY
C. D. D. 3380
21.3.32

C. P.

Mr. Astor & Col. Hisao Watari were interviewed at the Cathay Hotel at 9.30 a.m. on March 17. Both gentlemen were enlightened concerning the dangers attendant on Japanese walking or riding in thickly populated Chinese areas, the solicitude of the Council and Police for the safety of the Japanese members of the Commission and the necessity for care when abroad on the public streets, was impressed on them. Escorts were offered at any time of the day or night either in uniform or plain clothes to parties or individual members and arrangements were made that a telephone message to the undersigned would ensure any service desired within the jurisdiction of the Municipal Council.

Arrangements have been made by D.D.O. 'A' for protection by uniform men outside and Chinese detectives in the corridor inside the hotel.



D. C. (Crime).

Seen by C. S.B.
Jill Pearson

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No. **3350**

Reference Slip from Headquarters.

THIS SLIP MUST NOT BE DETACHED

To Officers i/c.	INSTRUCTIONS:
D. C. (Divns) ✓	For disposal ✓
" (Crime) ✓	Furnish data
" (A. & T. R.)	Investigate and report
A. C. (Traffic)	Note and file
" (S. B.) ✓	Note and return
D. O. A. Divn.	Report present status
" B. "	Submit recommendation
" C. "	For further report
" D. "	For opinion
Supt. of Gaols	Reply to writer direct
Personal Assistant	As instructed
A. C. (Specials)	See me in re :
Quartermaster	Draft reply
Pay Office	Attach file
Central Registry	
Musketry Officer	
<p><i>You have made arrangements for your own office to be made for the work of the</i></p>	
Initials <i>D. J. PA.</i>	For File
Date <i>18. 3. 32</i>	Date
<p>Noted and Returned Date <i>/ /</i></p>	

8 MAR 1932
POLICE FORCE
FOR THE NECESSARY ACTION
S. D. REGISTRY
D. D. 3380
18.3.32

Translation of despatch No. 3 to Council
from the Office of Chinese Delegation of
the League of Nations' Commission of
Enquiry.

Dated 16th March, 1932.

League of Nations' Commission of Enquiry.

A telegram from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs states as
follows :-

"According to a memorandum from the Japanese Minister, the
Japanese Government has appointed as her Plenipotentiary, -
I. Yoshida, to participate in the Commission of Enquiry as the
Japanese Delegate; the following persons have been named as his
attaches :-

K. Shiozaki, 1st Class Secretary of the Japanese Embassy
K. Horinchi, 1st Class Secretary of the Japanese Legation
K. Hayashida, 2nd Class Secretary of the Japanese Legation
T. Mori, 2nd Class Secretary of the Japanese Embassy
M. Yoshitomi, Foreign Affairs Official.

Colonel H. Watari

Lieutenant Colonel K. Sumida

Captain I. Sato

Captain T. Yamokawa

T. Kani, Official of Kwangtung Administration Office

T. Kibume, Official of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

S. Chin, Student Secretary of Foreign Affairs

Y. Sumura - do -

The Chinese Government is requested to afford adequate
protection and facilities to the above named persons dur-
ing their sojourn in China.

The Office of the Chinese Delegation is requested to
take the matter in hand."

As the Delegates of the Commission of Enquiry and the Japanese Delegate and his Attaches have all arrived in Shanghai, protection and facilities should be afforded. The Council is therefore asked to give them protection in the Settlement. Besides sending an official to consult the Commissioner of Police, we beg to write this for the information of the Council.

(Chopped) Office of Chinese Delegation of the
League of Nations' Commission of Enquiry.

Chien

17 MAR 1932

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No. 1780
REGISTRY
Section 2. Station
Date March 16, 1932.

Subject (in full) Communist Propaganda denouncing the International Inquiry
Commission of the League of Nations.
Made by D. I. Kuh Pao-hwa. Forwarded by *[Signature]*

I forward herewith together with translation, copy of
a communist handbill entitled "Letter to the people in the
Western District of Shanghai opposing the coming to China of the
International Inquiry Commission", which was obtained by the
Municipal Police in the Western District on March 15.

Kuh Pao-hwa

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

[Signature]

Commissioner of Police,
Sir,

Information.

[Signature]
73

[Signature]
O. i/c Sp. Br.

MAR 17 1932

File *[Signature]*
18:2:32

Translation of a communist handbill purporting to have emanated from the Western District Committee of the Chinese Communist Party which was obtained by the Municipal Police in the Western District on March 15, 1932.

"Letter to the people in the Western District of Shanghai opposing the coming to China of the International Inquiry Commission".

To labourers, peasants and toiling masses in the Western District.

Since the outbreak of the September 18 incident last year (1931), the Kuomintang Government, which betrays the interests of the Chinese people, has made a present of the Three Eastern Provinces, Shanghai and Woosung to the Japanese Imperialists. In order to deceive the people, this diplomatic problem has been forwarded to the League of Nations - a gang of robbers - for arbitration. In reality, the League has been invited to bring about a partition of China. Several months have elapsed and facts prove themselves. Ostensibly the League is talking of upholding the complete administrative and land sovereignty of China, but in secret, the League is discussing the problem of dividing up China and of oppressing the Chinese revolution. The Japanese Imperialist will soon convert the Three Eastern Provinces into their own colony. They have also intensified their attacks on Tsingtao, Tientsin, Foochow and Shanghai, the latter port being now in their possession.

The Inquiry Commission of the League arrived in Shanghai to-day. Now is our turning point - life or death. Our only opportunity is to enforce a general

strike and let the people arm themselves to oppose the partition of China by foreign Imperialists, to overthrow the Kuomintang Government and to drive away all foreign forces in China.

All people should unite with the revolutionary soldiers, persist in maintaining a racial and revolutionary warfare, support the Chinese revolution and establish a political rule of the people, whereby the independence and liberty of the Chinese race can be assured and the emancipation of labourers, peasants and toiling masses effected.

Our slogans are as follows :-

Oppose the partition of China by foreign Imperialists.

Oppose the organization which tends to divide China - the League of Nations.

Oppose the landing in China of the International Inquiry Commission which proposes to effect a systematic partition of China.

Overthrow the Kuomintang which has "sold" Shanghai, declare a general strike and further the anti-Japanese war.

Let the people arm themselves and expel all foreign forces in China.

Support the only anti-Imperialist Government - the Central Provisional Soviet Government and its Red Army.

Support Soviet Russia.

h
17/3

3380.
16. 3. 32.

6. Posters found in Nantao

In addition to the posters written in English and French welcoming the Commission of Enquiry found posted in front of various shops on Fang Zia Road and Min Kuo Road on March 14 (Vide I.R. 15/3/32), posters bearing the following slogans in Chinese were also found exhibited in various principal thoroughfares of Nantao the same day :-

"Welcome the Commission of Enquiry !"

"The Chinese race resists Japan only for being oppressed !"

"The Chinese will never accept the humiliating terms proposed by the Japanese Army !"

"Never enter into negotiations until the withdrawal of Japanese forces is completed !"

Ref. attach to L. J. N. in T. W. C.
Commission
APR. 1932.

15: 3: 22

SI,

Please pass to
Registry Wfile.

H.R.

R. H.

U.S. DEPT. OF STATE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY S. D. 3380 16.3.32

Intelligence Report - 5/3/32

3. Arrivals of Commission of Enquiry appointed by League of Nations

The Commission of Enquiry appointed by the League of Nations to inquire into outstanding Sino-Japanese difficulties arrived at Shanghai at 9 p.m. March 15 in the s.s. "President Adams" and were welcomed by Mr. Wellington Koo, Chinese Ambassador to the Commission, General Au-Tih-chen, Mayor of Greater Shanghai, Mr. Quo Tai-chi and other Chinese government officials, as well as foreign Consular representatives and representatives of the Council. The members of the Commission are :

The Earl of Lytton, P.C., C.C.S.I., C.C.I.E., Chairman.
 General Henri Gandel.
 Count Luigi Aldrovandi Mar Scotti.
 Dr. Albert H.H. Schnee.
 Major General Frank Ross McCoy.

The members of the Commission have taken up residence in the Cathay Hotel.

Posters in red and yellow bearing the following inscriptions in Chinese were found exhibited on walls of the Customs Examining Building adjoining the Customs Jetty and on Fang Fang Road, Mantao, on the afternoon of March 14. This literature purports to emanate from the Shanghai General Labour Union.

1. The Chinese race resists Japan for the sake of existence.
2. Welcome Enquiry Commission of the League of Nations, the Peace Angel !
3. The Chinese race resists in order to support the International Treaty !

R.T.O.

4. Welcome the just and unbiased Enquiry Commission of the League of Nations !
5. The Chinese people prefer death under justice to dishonour under might !
6. The Shanghai Cases and the Manchurian Case should be settled at the same time !
7. To resist Japan is not at all anti-foreign !
8. Should the Japanese forces which invaded our country not withdraw, there will be no ground for negotiations !
9. It is hoped that the Commission pay attention to the true facts following the commencement of the Shanghai Case and will not be blinded by prejudice.

On March 14, posters bearing the following slogans in English and French were found exhibited in front of various shops on Hankow Road and other principal thoroughfares in the Settlement and French Concession :-

"Welcome the Commission of Enquiry !"

"We Demand Justice Only !"

"Pro 'Right is Right' of Nations ;
Anti 'Right is Right' !"

"China honors Kellogg-Briand Pact.
China upholds League Covenant.
China respects Nine Power Treaty."

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Commission of Enquiry in the Far East

CHAIRMAN: The Rt. Hon. the EARL of LYTTON, P. C., G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E.

Born at Simla, 1876

Educated at Eaton and Cambridge

Civil Lord of the Admiralty, 1916

Under Secretary of State for India, 1920 to 1922

Governor of Bengal, 1922 to 1927

Viceroy and Acting Governor General in the absence of Lord Reading, April to August 1925

Leader of the Indian Delegation to the 8th and 9th Assemblies of the League of Nations in 1927 and 1928

Member of the British Delegation to the 12th Assembly of the League of Nations 1931

His Excellency Count Luigi ALDROVANDI MARESCOTTI

Born at Bologna 1876

Doctor of Laws

Entered Italian Diplomatic Service

Chef de Cabinet to the Minister of Foreign Affairs from 1914 to 1919

Secretary General of the Italian Delegation to the Peace Conference in Paris

Since the War has been Minister at the Hague, Sofia, and Cairo.

Ambassador to Buenos Aires 1924 to 1926 and at Berlin from 1926 to 1929

GENERAL HENRI CLAUDEL

Born 1871

Educated at Ecole Militaire de St. Cyr.

Entered French Colonial Army in 1893 and in 1894 saw service in the Sudan, in 1896 Crete, in 1898 Sudan and Ivory Coast, in 1905 China, in 1908 Mauritanie and 1912 Morocco

In the Great War he commanded successively a Regiment, a Brigade, a Division and the 17 Army Corps to which were attached several American Divisions. He was also Chief of Staff of an Army and a Group of Armies and was 1st Aide Major General at the General Headquarters in 1916.

In 1919 he commanded successively the French troops in Bessarabia, on the Danube and the Allied Forces in Bulgaria.

From 1922-1924 he was General Commanding-in-chief of the French troops in West Africa.

General Claudel is at present Inspector-General of the French Colonial troops, President of the Consultative Committee of Colonial Defence and Member of the Conseil Supérieur de la Guerre.

MAJOR GENERAL FRANK ROSS MCCOY

Born Lewistown, Pennsylvania, 1874.

Educated, United States Military Academy and Army War College.

Active service, and duty as Aide-de-Camp to Major General Leonard Wood, in Cuba (1898 and 1900-02) and in Philippine Islands (1903-06).

Military Aide to President Roosevelt, 1906-07.

Member of Peace Commission to Cuba, 1906.

General Staff, 1910-14.

Military Attache, Mexico, 1917.

World War: General Staff, American Expeditionary Forces, 1917-18; regimental and brigade commander-1918; Director, Army Transport Service, and Director General of Transportation, 1918-19.

Chief of Staff, American Military Mission to Armenia, 1919, and of Special Mission to Philippines, 1921.

Assistant to Governor General of Philippines, 1921-25.

Commander, American Relief Mission, and Director-General, American Red Cross, Japan, 1923.

Supervised presidential election in Nicaragua, 1923.

Chairman of Commission of Inquiry and Conciliation, Bolivia and Paraguay, 1929.

Commanding General, 4th Corps Area, 1929-32.

His Excellency DR. ALBERT HERMANN HEINRICH SCHNEE.

Born 1871 at Neuhausenleben, Prussia.

Educated at Universities of Heidelberg, Kiel and Berlin.

Entered German Colonial Service 1897.

Deputy-Governor of Samoa 1900-03.

Attached to the Colonial Section of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs 1903.

Attached to the German Embassy in London 1905-06.

Director of a Department in the Colonial Ministry Berlin, 1907.

Director of the Colonial Ministry, 1911.

Governor of German East Africa (Tanganyika). 1912-19.

Member of the Reichstag since 1924.

Special Branch,

March 14, 1934.


D.O."A"

The Municipality of Greater Shanghai has issued 200 passes to students authorizing them to proceed to meet the President Adams when she arrives on March 14. The shipping company intends to prevent these students from using their launch to proceed to the ship and has arranged with the Customs House to restrict entrance to the Jetty, from which the launch will depart, to properly authorized persons. The launch will leave the Jetty at 6.30 p.m. Detectives who wish to travel by it must be in possession of Customs passes. The Company's launch expects to be at the Customs Jetty with passengers at 8.30 p.m. Private launches bringing passengers are not likely to be able to reach the Customs Jetty before *7.30 pm*
~~8.30 p.m.~~

The Special Branch is keeping in touch and will give due notice of changes.



Officer i/c Sp. Br.

S2, copy for you.


band is concerned informed
JHR 74/3

League Of Nations Commission Is Due Here Late Today

Crowded Program Arranged For 8 Day Visit Here

Chinese To Place Own
Side Of Trouble
Before Group

LEADING OFFICIALS GIVING FUNCTIONS

Investigators To Make Cathay Hotel Their Headquarters

A full schedule of entertainment, meetings and conferences awaits the League of Nations Commission of Enquiry due to arrive in Shanghai early this evening by the Dollar liner President Adams.

A tender will leave the Customs' Jetty at about 6 a.m. with foreign and Chinese officials designated to extend to the commissioners a welcome to Shanghai.

The commission, which has spent the better part of the last two weeks in Japan, is expected to remain in Shanghai for eight days before continuing their journey to Manchuria. While in Japan the commissioners were warmly entertained and given opportunities to confer with leading Japanese officials and business men.

Lord Lytton, representing Great Britain, heads the commission which includes the following: General Henri Ottavio, France; General Luigi Amedeo Mussolini, Italy; Dr. Heinrich Schnee, Germany; General Frank McCoy, United States.

Chinese Club Prepared

After disembarking this evening, the members of the commission will go to the Cathay Hotel, where they will make their headquarters during their eight days' stay in Shanghai.

Extensive preparations have been made by local Chinese official, patriotic and business organizations to welcome the investigators and to put before them the Chinese side of the Sino-Japanese dispute.

Full Program Arranged

Tomorrow noon the commissioners will be entertained at tiffin by Mr. Qun Tai-chi, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs. Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo is giving a tea party in the afternoon and at night the investigators will be the dinner guests of General Wu Te-chen, mayor of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai.

The program for Wednesday includes a tiffin to be given by the Federation of Shanghai Universities and a tea party by Mesdames T. V. Soong and H. H. Kung.

Ministers To Entertain

Wednesday evening the commissioners will be entertained at dinner by Sir Miles Lamson, British Minister to China; Mr. Nelson Trusler Johnson, American Minister to China and Count Ciano di Cortelazzo, Italian charge d'affaires in China.

Leaders of the local Chinese press and representatives of various public bodies will be hosts to the visitors at a tiffin Thursday noon. In the evening the commissioners will be the guests of Dr. Wellington Koo at a dinner.

Two Functions Daily

Friday noon the members of the commission will be the tiffin guests of the Chinese Economic Society and representatives of other scholarly bodies. The Chinese Chamber of Commerce will tender a dinner to the international group in the evening.

General Chu Ching-lai, chairman of the National Flood Relief Commission, is giving a tiffin in honor of the visitors on Saturday. In the evening will be the dinner guests of Mr. T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance.

Admiral Giving Dinner

Sunday evening the members of the commission will be entertained at dinner by Admiral Montgomery Meggs Taylor, commander in chief of the United States Asiatic Fleet.

The Shanghai Chinese Bar Association is giving a tiffin for the visitors next Monday noon. Monday evening the commissioners will be entertained at dinner by Dr. H. H. Kung, ex-Minister of Industries.

Next Tuesday, their last day in Shanghai, the members of the investigation group will be entertained at tiffin by Sir John Hope Simpson, director-general of the National Flood Relief Commission. The final affair in honor of the commissioners will be the dinner to be given next Tuesday night by the Pan-Pacific Association.

The Shanghai Citizens Federa-

tion is preparing a comprehensive report to be submitted to the commission and to be distributed in Shanghai. This report will outline the Sino-Japanese quarrel from the time of the Wanpaoshan affair until the present time.

Welcome Posters Appear

Posters of welcome appeared in various parts of the International Settlement and the French Concession this morning. The posters, most of which were printed in English and Chinese, urged adherence to the League of Nations and the support of the Kellogg Pact and the Nine Power Treaty.

Dr. Wellington Koo has completed the organization of the office of the Chinese assessor to the commission. The following is announced:

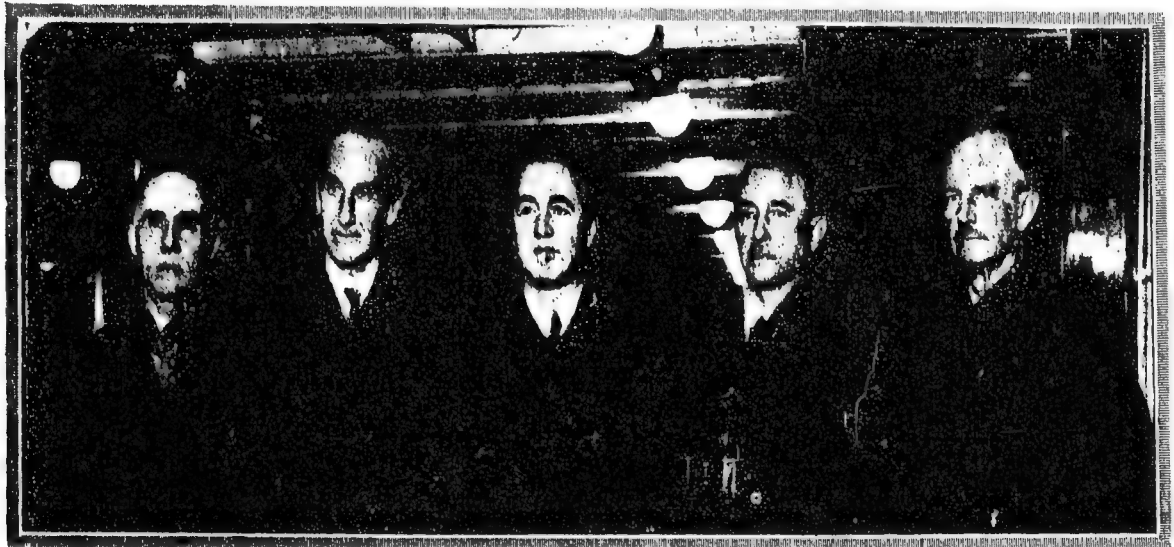
Assessor's Office Organized

General affairs and publicity: Mr. Z. L. Chang, formerly consul general in New York and until recently director of intelligence and publicity of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Department of documents: Mr. Chien Tai, formerly councillor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and present councillor to the Judicial Yuan.

Department of reception: Dr. U. Y. Yen, recently director of the Shanghai office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

ARRIVAL OF THE LEAGUE MANCHURIAN COMMITTEE IN NEW YORK



Four members of the Commission appointed by the League of Nations to investigate and report on the trouble between China and Japan in Manchuria, as they were greeted by the United States member on their arrival in New York. They reached the United States on February 9, by the s.s. Paris, en route to the Far East. From left to right they are—General Henri Claudel, Inspector General of Colonial Troops, the French member; Lord Lytton, appointed president of the Commission of Inquiry, for Great Britain; Count Luigi Aldrovandi-Mare Scotti, the Italian Ambassador to Berlin, the Italian member; Dr. Heinrich Schnee, of Germany, former colonial Governor; and Brigadier-General Frank R. McCoy, the American Representative.—*International Newsreel*

THE LEAGUE COMMISSION

LORD LYTTON was on Jan 9 named for the time being at least, the President of the Commission of Inquiry which, under the auspices of the Council of the League of Nations, is to conduct an investigation of the Sino-Japanese conflict in Manchuria.

That it would be some time before the Commission reached the scene of the Sino-Japanese conflict became certain on that day.

It was announced that the Commission would hold a preliminary session in Geneva under the Presidency of Lord Lytton. Then it was to proceed to China by way of the United States.

As the Commission crossed to America it was joined by Brigadier-General FRANK ROSS MCCOY, the American member.

MR ROBERT HAAS, the Director of the League of Nations section on transit and communications, who is now in China, has been appointed Secretary of the Commission of Inquiry. Other League of Nations functionaries who have been appointed to complete the mission are M.A. PELT and M.E.O. CHARRERE members of the Information Section of the League of Nations, and M. PARTOUCHEF a member of the Political Section of the League of Nations.

Rome dispatches reported that the Rome Government would officially announce the appointment of COUNT LUIGI ALDROVANDI-MARE SCOTTI, the Italian Ambassador to Berlin, as the Italian member of the Commission.

DR. SCHNEE is the German member. LORD LYTTON represents Great Britain and GENERAL MCCOY the United States. GENERAL HENRI CLAUDEL, Inspector General of the Colonial Troops is the French member and COUNT ALDROVANDI will represent Italy.

The Commission of Inquiry was authorised in a resolution adopted by the Council of the League of Nations on December 10.

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4

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE
Municipal Police,
Special Branch,
March 18 1932.

3380.
21. 3. 32.

Commissioner of Police.

Sir,

Information.

W. G. Evans
Officer i/c Special Branch.

RECEIVED
SECRET
B. D. 3380.
22.3.32.

Memorandum regarding the movements of the League
of Nations Inquiry Commission....^{on} March 21, 1932.
L

Itinerary

9 a.m.

The members of the Commission will leave the Cathay Hotel for a tour of the war zone. They will endeavour to visit the Chapei, Chenju, Kiangwan and Woosung areas and are not expected to return until late this afternoon.

5.30 p.m.

The Commission will hold an informal conference with Mr. S.T. Wen (prominent Harbin business man) in room 602 Cathay Hotel. (Subject of conference unknown,)

8 p.m.

The members of the Commission will be the guests of Dr. H.H. Kung at a dinner to be held at the latter's residence, No.383 Route Herve de Sieyes.

8 p.m.

The members of the Commission Secretariat will attend a dinner and dance at one of the local hotels. (Rendezvous not yet decided.)

S. D. Bennett
D.S.I.

NR 21/3

Officer in Charge Special Branch.

[Handwritten signature]

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D.S.I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL P.

C. & S. D. REG. STAMP

Municipal Police, B. D. 3380
Special Branch, 26.3.32.
March 15 1932.

Deputy

Commissioner of Police (Crime)

Sir,

Information.

personal use.

This copy is for your

W. H. Evans

Officer i/o Special Branch.

24/1/32
15/3

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Commission of Enquiry in the Far East.

CHAIRMAN The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Lytton

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Civil Lord of the Admiralty 1916.

Under Secretary of State for India 1920 to 1922.

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General Staff 1910-14

Military Attache Mexico 1917.

World War: General Staff, American Expeditionary Forces 1917-18.
regimental and brigade commander 1918; Director
Army Transport Service and Director General of
Transportation 1918-19.

Chief of Staff American Military Mission to Mexico 1918 and of
Special Mission to Philippines 1921.
Assistant to Governor General of Philippines 1921-25.
Commander American Relief Mission and Director General, American
Red Cross Japan 1926.
Supervised presidential election in Nicaragua 1928.
Chairman of Commission of Inquiry and Conciliation Bolivia and
Paraguay 1929.
Commanding General 4th Corps Area 1929-32.

His Excellency Dr. Albert Hermann Heinrich Schnee

Born 1871 at Neuhausenleben, Prussia.
Educated at Universities of Heidelberg, Kiel and Berlin.
Entered German Colonial Service 1897.
Deputy Governor of Kamer 1900-03
Attached to the Colonial Section of the Ministry of Foreign
Affairs 1903.
Attached to the German Embassy in London 1905-06
Director of a Department in the Colonial Ministry Berlin 1907.
Director of the Colonial Ministry 1911.
Governor of German East Africa (Tanganyika) 1912-1918
Member of the Reichstag since 1924.

February 27, 1935.

3

Afternoon Translation.

Shun Pac (comment):

LORD LYTTON

Following the September 18 Incident, Lord Lytton came to the Far East having been assigned the task of solving the Manchurian problem. Later he returned to Geneva and published a Report on his investigation in Manchuria.

Lord Lytton, in this Report, held the opinion that Manchuria should be placed under the joint control of the world and should not be occupied by Japan alone. Japan naturally opposed this Report and then withdrew from the League of Nations.

The other day, Lord Lytton again issued his views towards the Manchurian problem. In reality, his opinion is the same as mentioned in the Report of the Manchurian Investigation Commission, of which he was Chairman. In a similar manner, he requested Japan's co-operation so as to enable all the Imperialists to work for the development of Manchuria.

Lord Lytton concluded by stating that Japanese troops must be evacuated from Manchuria so that the good feelings of the world towards Japan could be preserved. Lord Lytton is not a fool and is fully aware that Japan will not withdraw her troops from Manchuria. He has played this part on the international stage in the hope of securing sympathy from the world. As a matter of fact, there is a certain motive on the part of the British. Have we not seen a report recently published in the newspapers to the effect that Britain will despatch a Commercial Inspection Group to Manchuria?

Eastern Times and other local newspapers :-

MORE SILK FILATURES TO RESUME OPERATIONS ON MARCH 1

After the general settlement of accounts, only the Pao Tai (宝泰) Silk Filature in Nantao, the Jih Sin (日新) Silk Filature at Lunghwa, the Chi Yu (积裕) Silk Filature and the Lei Foong (美丰) Silk Filature in Chapei resumed operations while the others suspended business owing to lack of cocoons and poor trade.

It is reported that the Shing Lung (荣隆) Silk Filature, the Hung Chong (恒昌) Silk Filature, the Kung Dah (公大) Silk Filature in Chapei and the Yu Foong (裕丰) Silk Filature in the Hongkew District will resume operations on March 1.

The Holmes (福尔摩斯), a mosquito paper, published the following article on February 26 :-

TING LING TO GO ABROAD

According to a certain person connected with Miss Ting Ling (丁玲), former radical writer, Miss Ting has decided to proceed to Italy to continue her studies. She will then visit France and England. She will leave Hangchow for Shanghai shortly.

Commissioner of Police.
Sir,

Special ~~SAVING~~ ~~RECORD~~ ~~OFFICE~~ ~~OF~~ ~~THE~~ ~~STATE~~ ~~OF~~ ~~NEW~~ ~~JERSEY~~
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.

February 18 1933.

N. D. 3380

D. 2012133

*Information and form of attention to
pages 17, 18 and 19.*

Officer i/c Sp. Br.

20-2-33

REUTER.

(R: 1

GENEVA, FEBRUARY 17.

THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF NINETEEN, CONSTITUTED BY THE LEAGUE TO INVESTIGATE THE SINO-JAPANESE IMBROGLIO, WAS PUBLISHED AT FOUR O'CLOCK THIS AFTERNOON. IT MARKS A NOTABLE TRIUMPH FOR THE LYTTON REPORT, PRACTICALLY THE WHOLE OF WHICH IS EMBODIED, AND WHICH IT DESCRIBES AS A BALANCED, IMPARTIAL AND DETAILED STATEMENT

THEN FOLLOWS A VERY COMPLETE HISTORICAL REVIEW OF EVENTS SINCE SEPTEMBER 18TH, 1931, WHEN THE JAPANESE CAPTURED MUKDEN, AND FOLLOWED THIS UP BY OCCUPYING CHANGCHUN, KIRIN AND OTHER KEY-POINTS IN MANCHURIA.

IT WAS HOPED THAT THE TROUBLE WOULD BE LOCALISED. BETWEEN DECEMBER AND MARCH HOWEVER, THE REPORT CONTINUES, THERE WAS A CONSIDERABLE CHANGE FOR THE WORSE IN THE SITUATION IN THE FAR EAST. JAPANESE TROOPS COMPLETED THE OCCUPATION OF SOUTH MANCHURIA AND BEGAN TO OCCUPY NORTH MANCHURIA. OUTSIDE MANCHURIA, A SEVERE CONFLICT BETWEEN CHINESE AND JAPANESE REGULAR FORCES WAS BEGUN AND CARRIED ON AT SHANGHAI. AT THE SAME TIME THE REORGANISATION OF THE CIVIL ADMINISTRATION IN THOSE PARTS OF MANCHURIA OCCUPIED BY THE JAPANESE TROOPS RESULTED IN THE FORMATION OF "AN INDEPENDENT STATE," CALLED "MANCHUKUO," WHICH DID NOT RECOGNIZE CHINESE SOVEREIGNTY. THE COUNCIL WAS HENCEFORTH ASKED TO DEAL WITH THE DISPUTE NOT ONLY UNDER ARTICLE 11 BUT ALSO UNDER ARTICLES X AND XV OF THE COVENANT. ON FEBRUARY 19TH, 1932, AS THE RESULT OF A REQUEST BY CHINA, SUBMITTED UNDER ARTICLE XV, PARAGRAPH 9, THE COUNCIL OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS REFERRED THE DISPUTE TO THE ASSEMBLY.

(OVER)

18.2.33

RJO

R: 2

R E U T E R

LEAGUE REPORT - 2

FROM JANUARY ONWARDS, PENDING THE RECEIPT OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY, WITHOUT WHICH THE SUBSTANCE OF THE DISPUTE COULD NOT BE THOROUGHLY EXAMINED, THE CHIEF CONCERN OF THE COUNCIL AND SUBSEQUENTLY OF THE ASSEMBLY WAS TO DO EVERYTHING IN ITS POWER TO STOP THE HOSTILITIES AND PREVENT AN AGGRAVATION OF THE SITUATION WHILE PRESERVING THE RIGHTS OF THE PARTIES AND THE PRINCIPLES OF THE COVENANT FROM SUFFERING PREJUDICE BY REASON OF ANY FACT ACCOMPLISHED.

THE ASSEMBLY, BY ITS RESOLUTION OF MARCH 11, DEFINED THE ATTITUDE OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS TOWARDS THE DISPUTE. IT DECLARED THAT, PENDING A SETTLEMENT IN CONFORMITY WITH THE COVENANT, IT WAS INCUMBENT UPON THE MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE NOT TO RECOGNISE ANY SITUATION, TREATY OR AGREEMENT WHICH MIGHT BE BROUGHT ABOUT BY THE MEASURES CONTRARY TO THE COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE OF THE NATIONS OR TO THE PACT OF PARIS. THE HOSTILITIES AT SHANGHAI WERE BROUGHT TO AN END BUT FIGHTING CONTINUED IN MANCHURIA BETWEEN THE JAPANESE FORCES OR THE FORCES OF THE "MANCHUKUO" GOVERNMENT AND IRREGULAR CHINESE FORCES. THE PRINCIPLES OF THE COVENANT (OVER) BEING PREJUDICE BY REASON OF ANY FACT ACCOMPLISHED.

18/2/33 - TJA

THE ASSEMBLY, BY ITS RESOLUTION OF MARCH 11, DEFINED THE ATTITUDE OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS TOWARDS THE DISPUTE. IT DECLARED THAT, PENDING A SETTLEMENT IN CONFORMITY WITH THE COVENANT, IT WAS INCUMBENT UPON

R E U T E R

LEAGUE REPORT - 3

IN SEPTEMBER, 1932, SOME DAYS AFTER THE SIGNING AT PEIPING OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY, THERE WAS A FURTHER FUNDAMENTAL CHANGE IN THE SITUATION WHEN THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT RECOGNISED THE "MANCHUKUO" GOVERNMENT.

THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY COULD NOT REACH GENEVA BEFORE THE END OF SEPTEMBER, NAMELY, AFTER THE EXPIRY OF THE TIME LIMIT OF SIX MONTHS LAID DOWN IN THE COVENANT FOR THE REPORT TO THE ASSEMBLY UNDER ARTICLE XV. THE ASSEMBLY, THEREFORE, WITH THE ASSENT OF THE PARTIES, DECIDED ON JULY 1ST TO EXTEND THE TIME LIMIT FOR AS LONG AS MIGHT BE STRICTLY NECESSARY ON THE UNDERSTANDING THAT SUCH EXTENSION SHOULD NOT CONSTITUTE A PRECEDENT. THE COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY WAS THUS ABLE TO COMPLETE ITS REPORT ON THE SPOT, THE PARTIES TO SUBMIT THEIR OBSERVATIONS ON THE REPORT AND THE COUNCIL AND ASSEMBLY TO EXAMINE ALL THE MATERIAL THUS COLLECTED.

THE EXAMINATION OF THIS MATERIAL AND THE EXCHANGES OF VIEWS WITH THE PARTIES CONTINUED FROM THE MIDDLE OF NOVEMBER, 1932, TO THE BEGINNING OF FEBRUARY, 1933. AFTER THE DISCUSSIONS BY THE COUNCIL, THE ASSEMBLY ENDEAVOURED, BUT WITHOUT SUCCESS, TO BRING ABOUT A SETTLEMENT OF THE DISPUTE BY NEGOTIATION BETWEEN THE PARTIES UNDER

(OVER)

18/2/33 - TJA

R: 4

R E U T E R

LEAGUE REPORT - 4

PARAGRAPH 3 OF ARTICLE

PARAGRAPH 3 OF ARTICLE XV ON THE BASIS OF THE INFORMATION AND CONCLUSIONS CONTAINED IN THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY. IT HAS, THEREFORE, ADOPTED THE PRESENT REPORT IN CONFORMITY WITH PARAGRAPH 4 OF THAT ARTICLE.

ORIGIN OF THE DISPUTE BEFORE THE LEAGUE
OF NATIONS. EVENTS OF SEPTEMBER 18-19, 1931, IN
SOUTH MANCHURIA.

FIRST DISCUSSIONS OF THE COUNCIL

CHINA'S REQUEST TO THE COUNCIL AROSE OUT OF THE ACTION TAKEN BY THE JAPANESE TROOPS IN MANCHURIA ON THE NIGHT OF SEPTEMBER 18-19, 1931.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF AN INCIDENT NEAR MUKDEN, IN THE SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY ZONE, WHICH IS GUARDED BY JAPANESE TROOPS, THE JAPANESE COMMAND, ON THE GROUND THAT MILITARY PRECAUTIONS WERE NECESSARY, SENT TROOPS OUTSIDE THE RAILWAY-ZONE, MORE ESPECIALLY TO THE CHINESE TOWNS IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF THE ZONE AND TO THE CHINESE RAILWAY LINES TERMINATING AT MUKDEN. THE CHINESE TOWNS OF MUKDEN, CHANGCHUN, ANTUNG, YINKOW AND OTHERS WERE OCCUPIED AND THE CHINESE TROOPS DISPERSED OR DISARMED.

(OVER)

18/2/33 - TJA

R: 5

R E U T E R

LEAGUE REPORT - 5

ON SEPTEMBER 21 CHINA APPEALED UNDER ARTICLE 11 OF THE COVENANT AND ASKED THE COUNCIL TO TAKE IMMEDIATE STEPS TO PREVENT THE FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF A SITUATION ENDANGERING THE PEACE OF NATIONS, TO RE-ESTABLISH THE STATUS QUO ANTE AND TO DETERMINE THE AMOUNT AND CHARACTER OF SUCH REPARATIONS AS MIGHT BE FOUND DUE TO THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

ON SEPTEMBER 22 THE COUNCIL AUTHORISED ITS PRESIDENT (THE REPRESENTATIVE OF SPAIN, SENOR LERROUX) TO ADDRESS AN URGENT APPEAL TO THE TWO GOVERNMENTS TO REFRAIN FROM ANY ACT WHICH MIGHT AGGRAVATE THE SITUATION OR PREJUDICE THE PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF THE PROBLEM, THE TWO COUNTRIES MIGHT PROCEED IMMEDIATELY TO THE WITHDRAWAL OF THEIR RESPECTIVE TROOPS WITHOUT COMPROMISING THE SAFETY OF THE LIVES AND PROPERTY OF THEIR NATIONALS.

ON SEPTEMBER 29 THE PRESIDENT-IN-OFFICE OF THE COUNCIL, EXPLAINING THE SITUATION TO THE ASSEMBLY, THEN IN ORDINARY SESSION, ON THE BASIS OF INFORMATION SUPPLIED BY THE TWO PARTIES, STATED THAT "THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE JAPANESE FORCES TO WITHIN THE SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY ZONE WAS BEING CARRIED OUT" AND THAT ON SEPTEMBER 28 "THE JAPANESE REPRESENTATIVE HAD ANNOUNCED TO THE COUNCIL THAT

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THE WITHDRAWAL WAS PROCEEDING. OUTSIDE THE RAILWAY ZONE THERE ONLY REMAINED, APART FROM KIRIN AND MUKDEN, SMALL DETACHMENTS AT HSINMIN AND CHENGCHIATUN FOR THE PROTECTION OF JAPANESE NATIONALS AGAINST THE ATTACKS OF BANDS OF CHINESE SOLDIERS AND BRIGANDS WHICH AT THE SAME TIME WERE RAVAGING THOSE DISTRICTS."

SUCH WAS THE POSITION WHEN ON SEPTEMBER 30 THE COUNCIL ADOPTED THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTION (SEE OFFICIAL JOURNAL DECEMBER 1931, PAGE 2307).

THE HOPES OF THE COUNCIL WERE NOT FULFILLED. ON OCTOBER 9 THE CHINESE DELEGATION ASKED FOR AN URGENT MEETING OF THE COUNCIL ON THE GROUND THAT JAPANESE TROOPS HAD BEGUN FURTHER "AGGRESSIVE MILITARY OPERATIONS". THE REFERENCE WAS PRIMARILY TO THE AERIAL BOMBARDMENT OF CHINCHOW WHERE, AFTER THE CAPTURE OF MUKDEN, THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT HAD TEMPORARILY ESTABLISHED ITSELF.

THE COUNCIL, AT ITS MEETING IN SEPTEMBER, HAD DECIDED TO FORWARD TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA THE MINUTES OF ITS MEETING AND THE DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE SINO-JAPANESE DISPUTE AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES HAD AFFIRMED ITS WHOLE-HEARTED SYMPATHY WITH THE ATTITUDE OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

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ON OCTOBER 16 IT WAS DETERMINED TO CONTINUE TO CO-OPERATE WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA WHICH WAS INVITED TO SEND A REPRESENTATIVE TO SIT AT THE COUNCIL TABLE TO CONSIDER THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE PROVISIONS OF THE PACT OF PARIS AND THE PRESENT UNFORTUNATE SITUATION IN MANCHURIA AND AT THE SAME TIME TO FOLLOW THE DELIBERATIONS OF THE COUNCIL WITH REGARD TO OTHER ASPECTS OF THE PROBLEM WITH WHICH IT ^{WAS} NOW CONFRONTED.

THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SENT A SIMILAR NOTE TO THE TWO GOVERNMENTS.

ON OCTOBER 22 THE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL (THE REPRESENTATIVE OF FRANCE, M. BRIAND) SUBMITTED A DRAFT RESOLUTION UPON WHICH THE MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OTHER THAN THE PARTIES HAD UNANIMOUSLY AGREED.

THE DRAFT RESOLUTION, AFTER REFERRING TO THE UNDERTAKINGS ENTERED INTO BY THE GOVERNMENTS OF CHINA AND JAPAN IN THE RESOLUTION OF SEPTEMBER 30 AND TO THE DECLARATION OF THE JAPANESE REPRESENTATIVE THAT HIS COUNTRY HAD NO TERRITORIAL DESIGNS IN MANCHURIA, CALLED UPON THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT IMMEDIATELY TO BEGIN THE WITHDRAWAL OF ITS TROOPS INTO THE RAILWAY ZONE AND PROCEED

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THEREWITH SO THAT THE WHOLE OF THE TROOPS MIGHT BE
WITHDRAWN BEFORE THE NEXT MEETING OF THE COUNCIL.

IT CALLED UPON THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT TO MAKE
SUCH ARRANGEMENTS FOR TAKING OVER THE TERRITORY THUS
EVACUATED AS WOULD ENSURE THERE THE SAFETY OF THE LIVES
AND PROPERTY OF JAPANESE SUBJECTS AND INDICATED CERTAIN
MEASURES OF DETAIL TO BE ADOPTED FOR THIS PURPOSE.

RECOMMENDATIONS WERE ALSO MADE TO THE TWO
GOVERNMENTS THAT, AS SOON AS THE EVACUATION WAS COMPLETED,
THEY SHOULD OPEN DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS ON ALL THE QUESTIONS
OUTSTANDING BETWEEN THEM, IN PARTICULAR IN RESPECT OF
THOSE ARISING OUT OF THE RECENT INCIDENTS AND OF THOSE
RELATING TO THE DIFFICULTIES CAUSED BY THE RAILWAY
SITUATION IN MANCHURIA. FOR THIS PURPOSE THE COUNCIL
SUGGESTED THAT THE TWO PARTIES SHOULD SET UP A CONCILIATION
COMMITTEE OR SOME SUCH PERMANENT MACHINERY. FINALLY IT WAS
PROPOSED THAT THE COUNCIL SHOULD MEET AGAIN ON NOVEMBER 16.

ON OCTOBER 23 THE REPRESENTATIVE OF CHINA ACCEPTED
THE DRAFT RESOLUTION AS A "BARE MINIMUM".

THE REPRESENTATIVE OF JAPAN SUBMITTED A COUNTER-
DRAFT AND EXPLAINED THAT HIS GOVERNMENT, IN VIEW OF THE
TENSION IN MANCHURIA AND THE STATE OF DISORDER PREVAILING

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THERE DID NOT DEEM IT POSSIBLE TO FIX A DEFINITE DATE BY WHICH THE EVACUATION COULD BE COMPLETED. HIS GOVERNMENT REGARDED IT AS ABSOLUTELY INDISPENSABLE THAT A CALMER FRAME OF MIND SHOULD BE RESTORED AND, WITH THIS OBJECT IN VIEW, HAD DETERMINED A NUMBER OF FUNDAMENTAL POINTS WHICH SHOULD BE THE BASIS FOR NORMAL RELATIONS BETWEEN CHINA AND JAPAN. HE WAS NOT AUTHORISED TO SET OUT THESE FUNDAMENTAL POINTS IN A RESOLUTION OR TO DISCUSS THEIR DETAILS AT THE COUNCIL TABLE, THEY COULD BETTER BE MADE THE SUBJECT OF DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE PARTIES.

THE COUNCIL CONSIDERED THAT IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO REFER TO "FUNDAMENTAL POINTS" IN A DRAFT RESOLUTION WITHOUT KNOWING WHAT THEY WERE.

THE DRAFT RESOLUTION WAS NOT ADOPTED, THE JAPANESE REPRESENTATIVE VOTING AGAINST IT (OCTOBER 24, 1931). THE COUNCIL, AFTER TAKING THE VOTE, ADJOURNED UNTIL NOVEMBER 16.

THE CHINESE REPRESENTATIVE, AFTER THE MEETING OF OCTOBER 24, MADE THE FOLLOWING DECLARATION TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL ON BEHALF OF HIS GOVERNMENT:

"CHINA, LIKE EVERY MEMBER OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS, IS BOUND BY THE COVENANT TO A SCRUPULOUS RESPECT FOR ALL TREATY OBLIGATIONS. THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT, FOR

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ITS PART, IS DETERMINED LOYALLY TO FULFIL ALL ITS OBLIGATIONS UNDER THE COVENANT. IT IS PREPARED TO GIVE PROOFS OF THIS INTENTION BY UNDERTAKING TO SETTLE ALL DISPUTES WITH JAPAN AS TO TREATY INTERPRETATION BY ARBITRATION OR JUDICIAL SETTLEMENT AS PROVIDED IN ARTICLE XIII OF THE COVENANT. IN PURSUANCE OF THIS PURPOSE, THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT IS WILLING TO CONCLUDE WITH JAPAN A TREATY OF ARBITRATION SIMILAR TO THAT RECENTLY CONCLUDED BETWEEN CHINA AND THE UNITED STATES OR TO THOSE CONCLUDED OF RECENT YEARS IN INCREASING NUMBERS BETWEEN MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE."

DEVELOPMENT OF JAPANESE MILITARYOPERATIONS IN NORTHMANCHURIA

AFTER THEIR COUNCIL MEETING IN OCTOBER, FURTHER JAPANESE MILITARY OPERATIONS TOOK PLACE IN MANCHURIA IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF THE BRIDGES CARRYING THE TAONAN-ANGANCHI RAILWAY OVER THE RIVER NONNI. THESE BRIDGES HAD BEEN DESTROYED IN OCTOBER BY THE CHINESE TROOPS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE HEILUNGKIANG PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT, GENERAL MA CHAN-SHAN, IN ORDER TO STOP THE ADVANCE OF

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GENERAL CHANG HAI-PENG WHO, ACCORDING TO THE CHINESE, HAD TAKEN THE OFFENSIVE AT THE INSTIGATION OF THE JAPANESE. TO JUSTIFY JAPANESE INTERVENTION FOR THE REPAIR OF THESE BRIDGES, THE TOKYO GOVERNMENT HAD REPRESENTED TO THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT THAT THE TAONAN-ANGANGCHI RAILWAY HAD BEEN BUILT BY THE SOUTH MANCHURIA COMPANY UNDER A CONTRACT, THAT THE CHINESE AUTHORITIES HAD NOT YET PAID THEIR DEBT, THAT THEY HAD REFUSED TO CONVERT THAT DEBIT INTO A LOAN, AND THAT THE RAILWAY MIGHT THEREFORE BE REGARDED AS BELONGING TO THE SOUTH MANCHURIA COMPANY, WHICH HAD A GREAT INTEREST IN PRESERVING THE PROPERTY AND IN MAINTAINING TRAFFIC ON THE LINE.

ON NOVEMBER 2 THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT STATED THAT, AT THE REQUEST OF THE SOUTH MANCHURIA AND THE TAONAN-ANGANGCHI RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION, A COMPANY OF SAPPERS HAD BEEN SENT ON THAT DAY TO REPAIR THE RAILWAY BRIDGE UNDER THE PROTECTION OF TROOPS (INFANTRY, ARTILLERY AND AIR FORCES).

THE JAPANESE TROOPS CAME INTO CONTACT WITH THE CHINESE FORCES, WHICH REFUSED TO RETIRE AND WERE DRIVEN BACK. IN NOVEMBER THE JAPANESE TROOPS REACHED AND EVEN CROSSED THE CHINESE EASTERN RAILWAY AND TOOK ANGANGCHI AND SUBSEQUENTLY TSITSIHAR (NOVEMBER 19).

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THE CIVIL ADMINISTRATION IN MANCHURIA

WHILE MILITARY OPERATIONS WERE THUS SPREADING TOWARDS THE NORTH OF MANCHURIA, PROGRESS WAS MADE WITH THE REORGANISATION OF THE CIVIL ADMINISTRATION. AT MUKDEN IN PARTICULAR, AFTER THE DISORGANISATION CAUSED BY THE INCIDENT OF SEPTEMBER 18, THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE MUNICIPALITY WAS FIRST ENTRUSTED TO THE JAPANESE COLONEL DOIHARA, AND LATER, ON OCTOBER 20, TO A CHINESE MAYOR, DR. CHAO HSIN-PO, DOCTOR OF LAW OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TOKYO.

EFFORTS WERE ALSO MADE TO ORGANISE A LIAONING PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION IN OPPOSITION TO THE FORMER ADMINISTRATION WHICH HAD TAKEN REFUGE AT CHINCHOW. THE "COMMITTEE FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF PEACE AND ORDER", CONSTITUTED ON SEPTEMBER 4 24, BECAME IN OCTOBER THE OFFICE OF THE AUTONOMOUS GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF LIAONING. THE LATTER IN TURN WAS CONVERTED ON NOVEMBER 7 INTO AN ACTING PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT OF LIAONING, WHICH ANNOUNCED THAT IT WAS BREAKING OFF RELATIONS WITH THE FORMER NORTH-EASTERN GOVERNMENT AND WITH THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AT NANKING.

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AT THE SAME TIME A SUPREME ADVISORY COUNCIL WAS ESTABLISHED, WHOSE DUTIES INCLUDED THOSE OF DIRECTING AND SUPERVISING THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT AND ENCOURAGING THE DEVELOPMENT OF LOCAL AUTONOMY. ALL THE NEW AUTHORITIES, AS ALSO THE BANKS OF ISSUE, HAD RECEIVED JAPANESE ADVISERS, WHO WERE, IN MANY CASES, INFLUENTIAL OFFICIALS OF THE SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY.

THE REPRESENTATIVE OF CHINA INSISTED THAT THE JAPANESE ARMY WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR SETTING UP AND MAINTAINING AT MUKDEN, KIRIN AND OTHER POINTS IN ITS OCCUPATION THESE NEW AUTHORITIES, WHO WERE THE "PUPPETS AND CREATURES OF THE JAPANESE ARMY COMMAND."

THE REPRESENTATIVE OF JAPAN REPLIED THAT THE "JAPANESE AUTHORITIES HAD NO ALTERNATIVE BUT TO ENCOURAGE THE FORMATION BY THE CHINESE THEMSELVES OF BODIES RESPONSIBLE FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF ORDER. THE EFFICIENT PERFORMANCE OF THEIR DUTIES BY THOSE BODIES WOULD MAKE MUCH EASIER THE RAPID WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS WHICH WAS DESIRED BY THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT AS HAD BEEN FORMALLY STATED ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS."

MOREOVER, SEVERAL REPORTS FROM DR. FREDERICK A. CLEVELAND, ASSOCIATE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF THE SALT REVENUE, WERE COMMUNICATED TO THE COUNCIL IN NOVEMBER, 1931, BY THE CHINESE DELEGATION. THESE REPORTS STATED THAT THE JAPANESE

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MILITARY AUTHORITIES WERE FORCIBLY SEIZING THE SALT REVENUES IN THE MANCHURIAN TOWNS. IT WAS URGED IN A JAPANESE COMMUNICATION THAT THE "ACTION OF THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES IN INTERVENING TO TRANSFER THE SURPLUS REVENUES OF THE CHINESE SALT TAX OFFICE TO ANOTHER CHINESE BODY (THE LOCAL COMMITTEE FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF ORDER) COULD NOT BE REGARDED AS UNJUSTIFIABLE."

SESSION OF THE COUNCIL IN NOVEMBER-
DECEMBER, 1931.

CONSTITUTION OF A COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY

MEANWHILE THE COUNCIL MET IN PARIS ON NOVEMBER 16, 1931, AND ON NOVEMBER 21 A JAPANESE PROPOSAL FOR A COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY TO BE SENT TO THE FAR EAST WAS PUT FORWARD, "THE CREATION AND DESPATCH OF THIS COMMISSION IN NO WAY MODIFYING THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT'S SINCERE DESIRE TO WITHDRAW ITS TROOPS AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE WITHIN THE SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY ZONE IN PURSUANCE OF THE RESOLUTION OF SEPTEMBER 30."

THIS PROPOSAL WAS CONSIDERED AND ON DECEMBER 10 THE COUNCIL ADOPTED THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTION (SEE OFFICIAL JOURNAL DECEMBER 1931, PAGES 2374 AND 2378).

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THE PRESIDENT (THE FRENCH REPRESENTATIVE, M. BRIAND) EMPHASIZED, WHEN HE SUBMITTED THE RESOLUTION, THE GREAT IMPORTANCE WHICH THE COUNCIL ATTACHED TO ITS RESOLUTION OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1931, AND ITS CONVICTION THAT THE TWO GOVERNMENTS WOULD CARRY OUT TO THE FULL THE ENGAGEMENTS WHICH THEY HAD ASSUMED UNDER IT. HE FURTHER STATED THAT IT WAS INDISPENSABLE AND URGENT THAT THE TWO PARTIES SHOULD ABSTAIN FROM ANY INITIATIVE WHICH MIGHT LEAD TO FURTHER FIGHTING AND FROM ANY OTHER ACTION LIKELY TO AGGRAVATE THE SITUATION.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES, ON THE ADOPTION OF THE RESOLUTION OF DECEMBER 10, EXPRESSED ITS GRATIFICATION THAT DEFINITE PROGRESS HAD BEEN MADE.

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JAPANESE OPERATIONS AGAINST CHINCHOW.

DISAPPEARANCE OF THE LAST REMAINS OF CHINESE
AUTHORITY IN SOUTH MANCHURIA.

WHILE THE COUNCIL WAS DRAWING UP THE TEXT OF THIS RESOLUTION, THE TWO PARTIES REPEATEDLY CALLED ITS ATTENTION TO THE DANGER OF MILITARY OPERATIONS SPREADING TO SOUTH-WEST MANCHURIA AND EFFORTS WERE MADE TO ESTABLISH A NEUTRAL ZONE BETWEEN THE JAPANESE TROOPS AND THOSE OF MARSHAL CHANG HSUEH-LIANG AT CHINCHOW. THESE EFFORTS WERE UNSUCCESSFUL. THE REPRESENTATIVE OF JAPAN, REFERRING AT THE TIME OF ITS ADOPTION TO PARAGRAPH 2 OF THE RESOLUTION OF DECEMBER 10TH, STATED THAT HE ACCEPTED IT; " ON THE UNDERSTANDING THAT IT WAS NOT INTENDED TO PRECLUDE THE JAPANESE FORCES FROM TAKING SUCH ACTION AS MIGHT BE RENDERED NECESSARY TO PROVIDE DIRECTLY FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE LIVES AND PROPERTY OF JAPANESE SUBJECTS AGAINST THE ACTIVITIES OF BANDITS AND LAWLESS ELEMENTS RAMPANT IN VARIOUS PARTS OF MANCHURIA. SUCH ACTION WAS ADMITTEDLY AN EXCEPTIONAL MEASURE CALLED FOR BY THE SITUATION PREVAILING IN MANCHURIA AND ITS NECESSITY WOULD NATURALLY BE OBIATED WHEN NORMAL CONDITIONS SHOULD HAVE BEEN RESTORED IN THAT REGION."

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ON DECEMBER 23RD A JAPANESE OFFENSIVE WAS LAUNCHED IN THE DIRECTION OF CHINCHOW, WHICH WAS OCCUPIED ON JANUARY 3RD., 1932 THE JAPANESE FORCES THEN ADVANCED AS FAR AS THE GREAT WALL AND ESTABLISHED CONTACT WITH THE JAPANESE TROOPS STATIONED AT SHANHAIKWAN, TO THE SOUTH OF THE WALL. AS THE RESULT OF THESE OPERATIONS, CHINESE CONSTITUTED AUTHORITY DISAPPEARED ENTIRELY FROM SOUTH MANCHURIA.

THE SHANGHAI HOSTILITIES.

ORIGIN OF THE HOSTILITIES.

OUTSIDE MANCHURIA, FROM JANUARY, 1932, ONWARDS THE SITUATION BECAME WORST AT SHANGHAI.

IN CONNECTION WITH SHANGHAI THE LEAGUE RECEIVED FOUR REPORTS ON EVENTS, FROM THEIR BEGINNING UP TO MARCH 5TH, FROM THE CONSULAR COMMISSION WHICH WAS SET UP ON THE SPOT EARLY IN FEBRUARY, 1932. LATER EVENTS ARE DESCRIBED IN THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY, WHICH WAS CONSTITUTED, AS ALREADY EXPLAINED, IN JANUARY 1932, AND ARRIVED AT SHANGHAI ON MARCH 14TH.

IN THIS PORT, AS IN OTHER PARTS OF CHINA, THE SERIOUS ANTI-CHINESE RIOTS WHICH HAD OCCURRED IN KOREA - AS DESCRIBED IN THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY - LED FROM JULY, 1931, ONWARDS TO A BOYCOTT OF JAPANESE GOODS. THE OCCUPATION OF MANCHURIA BY JAPANESE TROOPS INTENSIFIED THE BOYCOTT WITH, IN CERTAIN CASES, THE ACTIVE SUPPORT OF OFFICIAL ORGANISATIONS AND THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT. JAPANESE TRADE SUFFERED HEAVY LOSSES. THE TENSION BETWEEN THE NATIONALS OF THE TWO COUNTRIES BECAME ACUTE AND

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SERIOUS INCIDENTS OCCURRED, AS A RESULT OF WHICH THE JAPANESE RESIDENTS IN SHANGHAI REQUESTED THE DESPATCH OF TROOPS AND WARSHIPS TO PUT DOWN THE ANTI-JAPANESE MOVEMENT. THE JAPANESE CONSUL-GENERAL THEN PRESENTED FIVE DEMANDS TO THE CHINESE MAYOR OF GREATER SHANGHAI.

THE MAYOR STATED, ON JANUARY 21ST, THAT HE HAD DIFFICULTY IN COMPLYING WITH TWO OF THESE DEMANDS: NAMELY, ADEQUATE CONTROL OF THE ANTI-JAPANESE MOVEMENT AND THE IMMEDIATE DISSOLUTION OF ALL ANTI-JAPANESE ORGANISATIONS ENGAGED IN FOSTERING HOSTILE FEELINGS AND ANTI-JAPANESE RIOTS AND AGITATION.

ON THE SAME DAY THE ADMIRAL IN COMMAND OF THE JAPANESE NAVAL FORCES PUBLICLY ANNOUNCED THAT IF THE REPLY OF THE CHINESE MAYOR WERE UNSATISFACTORY HE WAS DETERMINED TO TAKE SUCH MEASURES AS MIGHT BE NECESSARY TO PROTECT JAPANESE RIGHTS AND INTERESTS. ON JANUARY 24TH JAPANESE NAVAL REINFORCEMENTS ARRIVED OFF SHANGHAI.

RUMOURS WERE CURRENT THAT THE CHINESE TROOPS IN THE CHINESE QUARTER, CHAPEI, WERE ALSO BEING REINFORCED.

ON JANUARY 27TH THE JAPANESE CONSUL-GENERAL ASKED FOR A SATISFACTORY REPLY TO HIS DEMANDS BY SIX O'CLOCK ON THE FOLLOWING MORNING. THE MAYOR, WHO HAD INFORMED THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE POWERS OF HIS INTENTION TO MAKE ALL POSSIBLE CONCESSIONS TO AVOID A CLASH, SUCCEEDED IN SECURING THE CLOSING DOWN OF THE ANTI-JAPANESE BOYCOTT ASSOCIATION AND THE CHINESE POLICE CLOSED ITS VARIOUS OFFICES ON THE NIGHT OF JANUARY 27TH-28TH

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ON THE MORNING OF JANUARY 28TH THE JAPANESE ADMIRAL NOTIFIED THE OTHER FOREIGN COMMANDERS OF HIS INTENTION TO ACT ON THE FOLLOWING MORNING IF THE CHINESE HAD NOT SENT A SATISFACTORY REPLY. THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF THE INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT MET AND DECIDED THAT A STATE OF EMERGENCY SHOULD BE DECLARED AS FROM 4 P.M. ON THE SAME DAY. AT 4 P.M. THE JAPANESE CONSUL-GENERAL INFORMED THE CONSULAR BODY THAT A CHINESE REPLY ACCEPTING ALL THE JAPANESE DEMANDS HAD BEEN RECEIVED: THAT THIS REPLY WAS ENTIRELY SATISFACTORY, AND THAT, FOR THE MOMENT, NO ACTION WOULD BE TAKEN.

MEANWHILE THE DEFENCE COMMITTEE OF THE INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT, CARRYING OUT THE PLANS CALLED FOR BY A STATE OF EMERGENCY, ASSIGNED TO THE DIFFERENT FOREIGN FORCES THE SECTORS THEY WOULD HAVE TO DEFEND. THE JAPANESE SECTOR, AS FIXED BY THE DEFENCE COMMITTEE, INCLUDED NOT ONLY A PART OF THE SETTLEMENT BUT A SALIENT EXTENDING BEYOND, BOUNDED ON THE WEST BY THE SHANGHAI-WOOSUNG RAILWAY. THE JAPANESE NAVAL HEADQUARTERS ARE SITUATED NEAR THE NORTHERN EXTREMITY OF THIS SALIENT AND, IN NORMAL TIMES, THERE ARE POSTS OF JAPANESE MARINES ON TWO ROADS, NORTH SZECHUEN ROAD AND DIXWELL ROAD, WHICH BELONG TO THE SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL. AT 11 P.M. THE JAPANESE ADMIRAL, REFERRING TO THE STATE OF EMERGENCY, ANNOUNCED THAT THE IMPERIAL NAVY, ANXIOUS AS TO THE SITUATION IN CHAPEI WHERE NUMEROUS JAPANESE NATIONALS RESIDED, HAD DECIDED TO SEND TROOPS TO THIS SECTOR AND HOPED THAT THE

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CHINESE FORCES STATIONED IN CHAPEI WOULD BE SPEEDILY
WITHDRAWN TO THE WEST OF THE RAILWAY.

ONE HOUR LATER JAPANESE MARINES AND ARMED CIVILIANS
PROCEEDED TOWARDS THE RAILWAY, THE LAST DETACHMENT
ATTEMPTED TO REACH THE STATION BY THE HONAN ROAD GATE
LEADING OUT OF THE SETTLEMENT AND THE DEFENCE SECTORS. IT
WAS STOPPED BY THE SHANGHAI VOLUNTEER CORPS, WHO WERE
GUARDING THIS SECTOR AND WHO HAD RECEIVED STRICT ORDERS -

BASED ON THE PRINCIPLE THAT THE DUTY OF
DEFENCE FORCES WAS TO DEFEND AND NOT TO ATTACK.

THE JAPANESE TROOPS SENT TO THE CHAPEI SECTOR IN
CONFORMITY WITH THE PLAN OF DEFENCE CAME INTO CONTACT WITH
THE CHINESE TROOPS, WHICH, AS THE FIRST REPORT OF THE
CONSULAR COMMISSION NOTES, WOULD NOT HAVE HAD TIME TO
WITHDRAW EVEN HAD THEY WISHED TO DO SO.

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THE SHANGHAI HOSTILITIES.

DISCUSSIONS OF THE COUNCIL.

REFERENCE TO ARTICLE X OF THE COVENANT.

FIRST DISCUSSIONS OF THE ASSEMBLY UNDER ARTICLE XV.

TERMINATION OF THE SHANGHAI HOSTILITIES.

THIS WAS THE BEGINNING OF THE BATTLE OF SHANGHAI, WHICH THE COUNCIL - THEN IN SESSION AT GENEVA - AND THE POWERS HAVING SPECIAL INTERESTS IN SHANGHAI REPEATEDLY ENDEAVOURED TO STOP. IT WAS IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE SERIOUS INCIDENTS DESCRIBED ABOVE THAT CHINA, ON JANUARY 29TH, ASKED THAT THE DISPUTE SHOULD BE DEALT WITH UNDER ARTICLES X AND XV.

ON FEBRUARY 16TH THE MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL, OTHER THAN CHINA AND JAPAN, ADDRESSED TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT AN URGENT APPEAL CALLING ATTENTION TO ARTICLE X OF THE COVENANT, FROM WHICH IT APPEARED TO THEM TO FOLLOW THAT:

" NO INFRINGEMENT OF THE TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY AND NO CHANGE IN THE POLITICAL INDEPENDENCE OF ANY MEMBER OF THE LEAGUE BROUGHT ABOUT IN DISREGARD OF THAT ARTICLE OUGHT TO BE RECOGNISED AS VALID AND EFFECTUAL BY MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE."

ON FEBRUARY 19TH THE COUNCIL, AT THE REQUEST OF CHINA, REFERRED THE DISPUTE TO THE ASSEMBLY. THE ASSEMBLY WAS CONVENED ON MARCH 3RD.

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THE COUNCIL, BEFORE THE ASSEMBLY MET, MADE A LAST EFFORT TO STOP THE FIGHTING BY PROPOSING, ON FEBRUARY 29TH, THAT A ROUND-TABLE CONFERENCE SHOULD BE SET UP IN SHANGHAI SUBJECT TO THE MAKING OF LOCAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR A CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES.

THE PROPOSAL OF THE COUNCIL WAS NOT CARRIED INTO EFFECT. AS FIGHTING CONTINUED, THE ASSEMBLY, AFTER HEARING THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE TWO PARTIES ON MARCH 3RD, ADOPTED THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTION ON MARCH 4TH:

- 1) CALLED ON BOTH GOVERNMENT TO MAKE THE CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES EFFECTIVE.
- 2) REQUESTED OTHER INTERESTED POWERS TO INFORM THE ASSEMBLY ON THE EXECUTION OF THE PREVIOUS PARAGRAPH
- 3) RECOMMENDED NEGOTIATIONS FOR THE CONCLUSION OF THE ARRANGEMENTS IN ORDER TO RENDER DEFINITE THE CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES AND TO REGULATE THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE JAPANESE TROOPS.

ON MARCH 5TH THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA INTIMATED THAT THE AMERICAN MILITARY AUTHORITIES AT SHANGHAI HAD BEEN INSTRUCTED TO CO-OPERATE.

THE PROPOSED NEGOTIATIONS BEGAN AT SHANGHAI ON MARCH 14TH. ON TWO OCCASIONS THE COMMITTEE OF NINETEEN SET UP BY THE ASSEMBLY INTERVENED, AT CHINA'S REQUEST, TO SMOOTH AWAY DIFFICULTIES. AN ARMISTICE WAS FINALLY SIGNED AT SHANGHAI ON MAY 5TH AND THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE JAPANESE TROOPS BEGAN ON THE 6TH.

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By MAY 31ST THE DIVISIONS SENT FROM JAPAN TO SHANGHAI HAD BEEN RE-EMBARKED, ONE OF THESE DIVISIONS, THE 14TH, BEING SENT TO MANCHURIA. ON JULY 1ST THE ASSEMBLY WAS INFORMED THAT THE JAPANESE NAVAL LANDING TROOPS, WITH VERY REDUCED EFFECTIVES, WERE STILL TEMPORARILY STATIONED, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE AGREEMENT OF MAY 5TH, AT A ^{SMALL} NUMBER OF POSTS ADJACENT TO THE SETTLEMENT AND TO THE EXTRA-SETTLEMENT ROADS. THESE DETACHMENTS WERE AFTERWARDS WITHDRAWN.

THE CHINESE CONSIDER THAT THE JAPANESE INTERVENTION AT SHANGHAI COST THEM 24,000 SOLDIERS AND CIVILIANS KILLED, WOUNDED OR MISSING, AND THEY ESTIMATE THEIR NATIONAL LOSSES AT ABOUT 1,500 MILLION MEXICAN DOLLARS.

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DEVELOPMENT OF THE JAPANESE OCCUPATION IN MANCHURIA.

PROGRESS OF ADMINISTRATIVE REORGANISATION.

THE CONSTITUTION OF " MANCHUKUO "

WHILE THE SHANGHAI AFFAIR WAS PROGRESSING, THE SITUATION WAS ALSO DEVELOPING IN MANCHURIA.

HARBIN WAS OCCUPIED ON FEBRUARY 5TH BY THE JAPANESE ARMY, WHICH DURING THE SUCCEEDING MONTHS CONTINUED ITS OPERATIONS AGAINST THE REMNANTS OF THE FORMER CHINESE ARMY, THE " VOLUNTEERS ", THE " BRIGANDS " AND OTHER " IRREGULARS ". GUERILLA WARFARE CONTINUED OVER A VERY LARGE PART OF MANCHURIA.

PROGRESS WAS ALSO MADE WITH THE ADMINISTRATIVE REORGANISATION, THE FIRST STAGES OF WHICH HAVE ALREADY BEEN MENTIONED ABOVE.

ON FEBRUARY 17TH, 1932, A SUPREME ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL WAS CONSTITUTED FOR THE WHOLE OF MANCHURIA, AND ON FEBRUARY 18TH THIS COUNCIL PUBLISHED A DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE. ON FEBRUARY 19TH THE JAPANESE REPRESENTATIVE EXPLAINED AT A MEETING OF THE COUNCIL IN GENEVA THAT, IN MANCHURIA, INDEPENDENCE WAS SYNONYMOUS WITH " AUTONOMY " AND THAT " JAPAN HAD FAVOURABLY REGARDED THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THIS INDEPENDENCE. " ON MARCH 9TH THE LOCAL ADMINISTRATIONS WERE AMALGAMATED AS AN INDEPENDENT " STATE " UNDER THE NAME OF " MANCHUKUO "

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M. HENRY PU-YI, THE FORMER EMPEROR HSUAN TUNG, ACCEPTED THE REGENCY OF THIS STATE.

THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT, WHICH HAD ALREADY ON NOVEMBER 17TH, 1931, DECLARED THAT " THE EMPEROR WAS KIDNAPPED AND ESCORTED BY THE JAPANESE FROM THE JAPANESE CONCESSION IN TIENTSIN TO MUKDEN FOR THE PURPOSE OF ESTABLISHING A BOGUS GOVERNMENT WITH HIMSELF PROCLAIMED AS EMPEROR" REPEATEDLY DENOUNCED THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SO-CALLED " STATE, " WHICH, FROM THE VERY BEGINNING AND AT EVERY SUBSEQUENT STAGE OF ITS DEVELOPMENT HAS BEEN CREATED AND MAINTAINED AT THE INSTIGATION AND WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF THE JAPANESE MILITARY FORCES IN MANCHURIA "

DISCUSSIONS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

RESOLUTION OF MARCH 11TH

DECISIONS REGARDING THE TIME-LIMIT FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE REPORT UNDER ARTICLE XV.

MEANWHILE THE ASSEMBLY, CONTINUING ITS EXAMINATION OF THE DISPUTE AT GENEVA ADOPTED ON MARCH 11TH, 1932, AFTER A FULL DISCUSSION, THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTION: (SEE OFFICIAL JOURNAL: SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT No. 101, PAGE 86)

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ON MARCH 12TH THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA DECLARED THAT THE ACTION OF THE ASSEMBLY WOULD GO FAR TOWARDS DEVELOPING INTO TERMS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW THE PRINCIPLES OF ORDER AND JUSTICE WHICH UNDERLAY THE PARIS PACT AND THE LEAGUE COVENANT. THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT WAS ESPECIALLY GRATIFIED THAT THE NATIONS OF THE WORLD WERE UNITED ON A POLICY NOT TO RECOGNISE THE VALIDITY OF RESULTS ATTAINED IN VIOLATION OF THE TREATIES IN QUESTION, AND THIS WAS A DISTINCT CONTRIBUTION TO INTERNATIONAL LAW AND OFFERED A CONSTRUCTIVE BASIS FOR PEACE.

ON JULY 1ST, 1932, HAVING BEEN INFORMED THAT THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY COULD NOT BE COMPLETED BEFORE SEPTEMBER, THE ASSEMBLY, AFTER OBTAINING THE CONSENT OF THE TWO PARTIES, DECIDED TO PROLONG TO THE EXTENT THAT MIGHT BE STRICTLY NECESSARY THE TIME-LIMIT OF SIX MONTHS ~~WAS~~ LAID DOWN IN THE COVENANT FOR THE PREPARATION OF ITS REPORT.

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IN THE LETTER ADDRESSED ON JUNE 24TH TO THE REPRESENTATIVES OF CHINA AND JAPAN, PROPOSING AN EXTENSION OF THE TIME-LIMIT LAID DOWN IN THE COVENANT, THE PRESIDENT OF THE ASSEMBLY SAID:

"IT IS MY DUTY TO ADD THAT I HAVE EVERY CONFIDENCE THAT THE UNDERTAKING NOT TO AGGRAVATE THE SITUATION ENTERED INTO BY THE TWO NATIONS BEFORE THE COUNCIL AND RECORDED BY THE LATTER ON SEPTEMBER 30TH AND DECEMBER 10TH (1931), IN RESOLUTIONS WHICH RETAIN THEIR FULL EXECUTIVE FORCE, WILL BE SCRUPULOUSLY OBSERVED. I AM SURE THAT YOU WILL AGREE WITH ME THAT THESE RESOLUTIONS WILL CONTINUE TO BE FULLY VALID DURING THE PERIOD FOR WHICH THE TIME-LIMIT OF SIX MONTHS MAY BE EXTENDED. I WOULD ALSO REFER YOU TO THE RESOLUTION WHICH THE ASSEMBLY ADOPTED ON MARCH 11TH AND IN WHICH IS RECALLED THE TWO RESOLUTIONS OF THE COUNCIL."

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AFTER THE ADOPTION OF THE EXTENSION OF THE TIME-LIMIT THE PRESIDENT REFERRED TO THIS PASSAGE OF HIS LETTER AND ADDED: "SUCH BEING THE CASE, THE DECISION JUST TAKEN BY THE ASSEMBLY AUTHORITY ^{SE} _L ME TO DECLARE THAT THE PARTIES MUST ABSTAIN FROM ANY ACTION THAT MIGHT COMPROMISE THE SUCCESS OF THE WORK OF THE COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY OR OF ANY EFFORTS THE LEAGUE MAY MAKE WITH A VIEW TO A SETTLEMENT.

"IT WOULD REMIND YOU ALSO THAT ON MARCH 11 THE ASSEMBLY PROCLAIMED THAT IT WOULD BE INCUMBENT UPON THE MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS NOT TO RECOGNISE ANY SITUATION, TREATY OR AGREEMENT WHICH MAY BE BROUGHT ABOUT BY MEANS CONTRARY TO THE COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS OR TO THE PACT OF PARIS."

THE ORGANISATION OF "MANCHUKUO"RECOGNITION OF "MANCHUKUO" BY JAPAN

MEANWHILE THE PROCESS OF ORGANISING THE GOVERNMENT OF "MANCHUKUO" CONTINUED. THE GOVERNMENT CREATED A CENTRAL BANK AND UNDERTOOK THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE SALT REVENUE (DECLARING ITS WILLINGNESS TO CONTINUE TO PAY AN EQUITABLE PROPORTION OF THE SUMS REQUIRED FOR THE SERVICE OF THE FOREIGN LOANS SECURED ON THE RECEIPTS OF THE SALT REVENUE),

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OF THE CUSTOMS (MAKING A SIMILAR DECLARATION AS REGARDS THE LOANS AND INDEMNITIES SECURED ON THE CUSTOMS REVENUE), OF THE POSTAL SERVICES, ETC.

A "MANCHUKUO" ARMY WAS CREATED WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF JAPANESE OFFICERS ENGAGED AS ADVISERS. IN A COMMUNICATION DATED APRIL 8, 1932, THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED THAT "THE JAPANESE FORCES ARE AT PRESENT PROVIDING THE FORCES OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT IN A FRIENDLY SPIRIT WITH SUCH ASSISTANCE AS THEY MAY NEED TO RESTORE AND MAINTAIN ORDER AND TRANQUILLITY."

ACCORDING TO THE OBSERVATIONS OF THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT DATED NOVEMBER 18, 1932, THE PRESENCE OF THE JAPANESE TROOPS IN THE COUNTRY WOULD ENABLE THE PRINCIPAL BANDIT UNITS TO BE WIPED OUT WITHIN FROM TWO TO THREE YEARS.

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN JAPAN AND THE NEW STATE WERE DEFINITE AFTER THE DISPATCH TO CHANGCHUN, THE CAPITAL OF "MANCHUKUO", OF GENERAL MUTO, WHO ON AUGUST 8 HAD BEEN APPOINTED COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE KWANTUNG ARMY AND AT THE SAME TIME AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY ON SPECIAL MISSION AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF KWANTUNG IN ORDER TO CONTROL THE CONSULAR SERVICES, THE GOVERNMENT OF THE LEASED TERRITORY AND ALL THE

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JAPANESE FORCES IN MANCHURIA. THE NEW AMBASSADOR CARRIED NO CREDENTIALS AND THE APPOINTMENT WAS MADE UNILATERALLY BY JAPAN.

ON SEPTEMBER 15 GENERAL MUTO SIGNED WITH THE PRIME MINISTER OF MANCHUKUO A PROTOCOL CONTAINING THE FOLLOWING PROVISION:

"WHEREAS JAPAN HAS RECOGNISED THE FACT THAT MANCHUKUO, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FREE WILL OF ITS INHABITANTS, HAS ORGANISED AND ESTABLISHED ITSELF AS AN INDEPENDENT STATE, AND WHEREAS MANCHUKUO HAS DECLARED ITS INTENTION OF ABIDING BY ALL INTERNATIONAL ENGAGEMENTS ENTERED INTO BY CHINA IN SO FAR AS THEY ARE APPLICABLE TO MANCHUKUO, NOW THE GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN AND MANCHUKUO HAVE, FOR THE PURPOSE OF ESTABLISHING A PERPETUAL RELATIONSHIP OF GOOD NEIGHBOURHOOD BETWEEN JAPAN AND MANCHUKUO, EACH RESPECTING THE TERRITORIAL RIGHTS OF THE OTHER, AND ALSO IN ORDER TO SECURE THE PEACE OF THE FAR EAST, AGREED AS FOLLOWING:-

(1) MANCHUKUO SHALL CONFIRM AND RESPECT, IN SO FAR AS NO AGREEMENT TO THE CONTRARY SHALL BE MADE

BETWEEN JAPAN AND MANCHUKUO IN THE FUTURE, ALL RIGHTS AND INTERESTS POSSESSED BY JAPAN OR HER SUBJECTS WITHIN THE TERRITORY OF MANCHUKUO BY

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VIRTUE OF SINO-JAPANESE TREATIES, AGREEMENTS OR
OTHER ARRANGEMENTS OR OF SINO-JAPANESE CONTRACTS,
PRIVATE AS WELL AS PUBLIC,

"(2) JAPAN AND MANCHUKUO, RECOGNISING THAT ANY
THREAT TO THE TERRITORY OR TO THE PEACE AND ORDER
OF THE HIGH CONTRACTING PARTIES CONSTITUTES AT THE
SAME TIME A THREAT TO THE SAFETY AND EXISTENCE OF
THE OTHER, AGREE TO COOPERATE IN THE MAINTENANCE
OF THEIR NATIONAL SECURITY, IT BEING UNDERSTOOD
THAT SUCH JAPANESE FORCES AS MAY BE NECESSARY FOR
THIS PURPOSE SHALL BE STATIONED IN MANCHUKUO."

"THE PRESENT PROTOCOL SHALL COME INTO EFFECT FROM
THE DATE OF ITS SIGNATURE."

"MANCHUKUO" WAS THUS FORMALLY
RECOGNISED BY JAPAN. THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT PROTESTED
AGAINST THIS RECOGNITION. IT REPRESENTED THAT, "FOLLOWING
THE PRECEDENT OF HER POLICY IN KOREA, JAPAN HAS ESTABLISHED
A VIRTUAL PROTECTORATE OVER MANCHURIA AS A STEP TOWARDS
ANNEXATION."

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CONSIDERATION BY THE COUNCIL OF THE
REPORT OF THE COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY

THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY WAS SIGNED AT PEIPING ON SEPTEMBER 4, 1932, AND WAS COMMUNICATED TO THE TWO GOVERNMENTS AND TO THE MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE ON OCTOBER 1. THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT ASKED FOR A MINIMUM PERIOD OF SIX WEEKS IN TO WHICH TO COMMUNICATE ITS OBSERVATIONS UPON IT TO THE COUNCIL, AND THE COUNCIL DECIDED ON SEPTEMBER 24 TO BEGIN ITS CONSIDERATION OF THE REPORT AT THE LATEST ON NOVEMBER 21.

ON THIS OCCASION THE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL (THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE IRISH FREE STATE, MR. DE VALERA) EXPRESSED REGRET - WITH WHICH THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF THE ASSEMBLY AT ITS PUBLIC MEETING ON OCTOBER 1ST ASSOCIATED ITSELF - THAT BEFORE EVEN THE PUBLICATION OF THE COMMISSION'S REPORT JAPAN, NOT ONLY BY RECOGNISING BUT ALSO BY SIGNING A TREATY WITH WHAT WAS KNOWN AS THE "MANCHUKUO" GOVERNMENT, HAD TAKEN STEPS WHICH COULD NOT BUT BE REGARDED AS CALCULATED TO PREJUDICE THE SETTLEMENT OF THE DISPUTE.

"FOR ALMOST A YEAR", MR. DE VALERA SAID, "THE COUNCIL, IN ITS COLLECTIVE CAPACITY, AND THE INDIVIDUAL GOVERNMENTS WHICH COMPOSED IT, HAD SCRUPULOUSLY REFRAINED FROM UTTERING ANY WORD OF JUDGMENT ON THE MERITS OF THIS

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GRAVE DISPUTE ON THE GROUNDS THAT A COMMISSION HAD BEEN SET UP TO INVESTIGATE THE DISPUTE IN ALL ITS BEARINGS, AND THAT UNTIL THAT COMMISSION HAD REPORTED AND ITS REPORT HAD BEEN CONSIDERED BY THE ORGAN OF THE LEAGUE, THE WHOLE QUESTION WAS STILL TO BE REGARDED AS SUB JUDICE.¹

THE COUNCIL, AT MEETINGS HELD FROM NOVEMBER 21 TO 28, 1932, CONSIDERED THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION AND THE OBSERVATIONS OF THE PARTIES. IN REPLY TO A QUESTION BY THE PRESIDENT, LORD LYTTON STATED, ON BEHALF OF THE COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY, THAT THE LATTER DID NOT WISH TO ADD ANYTHING TO ITS REPORT.

AS REGARDS THE RECOMMENDATIONS CONTAINED IN THE REPORT, THE COUNCIL NOTED THAT IT WAS NOT ABLE TO FIND IN THE DECLARATIONS OF THE CHINESE AND JAPANESE REPRESENTATIVES ANY MEASURE OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE PARTIES WHICH WOULD ENABLE IT USEFULLY TO ENGAGE IN A DISCUSSION AND TO SUBMIT OBSERVATIONS OR SUGGESTIONS TO THE ASSEMBLY.

IN THESE CIRCUMSTANCES THE COUNCIL MERELY TRANSMITTED TO THE ASSEMBLY THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY, THE OBSERVATIONS OF THE PARTIES AND THE MINUTES OF ITS MEETINGS.

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DISCUSSION OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION
OF ENQUIRY BY THE ASSEMBLY
ATTEMPT TO NEGOTIATE A SETTLEMENT

THE ASSEMBLY MET ON DECEMBER 6, 1932, AFTER A GENERAL DISCUSSION IT ADOPTED, ON DECEMBER 9, THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTION:

THE ASSEMBLY, HAVING RECEIVED THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY SET UP UNDER THE RESOLUTION ADOPTED ON DECEMBER 10, 1931, BY THE COUNCIL TOGETHER WITH THE OBSERVATIONS OF THE PARTIES AND THE MINUTES OF THE COUNCIL MEETINGS HELD FROM NOVEMBER 21 TO 28, 1932, IN VIEW OF THE DISCUSSIONS WHICH TOOK PLACE AT ITS MEETINGS FROM DECEMBER 6 TO 9, 1932: REQUESTS THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE APPOINTED UNDER THE RESOLUTION OF MARCH 11, 1932,

- (1) TO STUDY THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION, THE OBSERVATIONS OF THE PARTIES, AND THE OPINIONS AND SUGGESTIONS EXPRESSED IN THE ASSEMBLY IN THE VERY FORM THEY WERE SUBMITTED;
- (2) TO DRAW UP PROPOSALS WITH A VIEW TO THE SETTLEMENT OF THE DISPUTE BROUGHT BEFORE AT UNDER THE COUNCIL RESOLUTION DATED FEBRUARY 19, 1932,
- (3) TO SUBMIT THESE PROPOSALS TO THE ASSEMBLY AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT.

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THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF NINETEEN WAS THEN MADE UP TO DRAFT RESOLUTIONS AND A STATEMENT OF REASONS INDICATING GENERALLY THE BASIS ON WHICH IT OUGHT TO BE POSSIBLE TO CONTINUE ITS ENDEAVOURS TO EFFECT A SETTLEMENT OF THE DISPUTE.

THESE TEXTS WERE AS FOLLOWS:

DRAFT RESOLUTION No. I

THE ASSEMBLY, RECOGNISING THAT, ACCORDING TO THE TERMS OF ARTICLE XV OF THE COVENANT, ITS FIRST DUTY IS TO ENDEAVOUR TO EFFECT A SETTLEMENT OF THE DISPUTE, AND THAT CONSEQUENTLY IT IS NOT AT PRESENT CALLED UPON TO DRAW UP A REPORT STATING THE FACTS OF THE DISPUTE AND ITS RECOMMENDATIONS IN REGARD THERETO,

"CONSIDERING THAT, BY ITS RESOLUTION OF MARCH 11, 1932, IT LAY DOWN THE PRINCIPLES DETERMINING THE ATTITUDE OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS IN REGARD TO THE SETTLEMENT OF THE DISPUTE,

"AFFECTS THAT, IN SUCH A SETTLEMENT, THE PROVISIONS OF THE COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS, THE PACT OF PARIS AND THE NINE-POWER TREATY MUST BE RESPECTED,

"DECIDES TO SET UP A COMMITTEE WHOSE DUTY WILL BE TO CONDUCT, IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE PARTIES, THE NEGOTIATIONS WITH A VIEW TO A SETTLEMENT ON THE BASIS OF THE PRINCIPLES SET OUT IN CHAPTER IX OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY AND HAVING REGARD TO THE SUGGESTIONS MADE IN CHAPTER X OF THAT REPORT,

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"APPOINTS TO FORM A COMMITTEE THE MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE REPRESENTED ON THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF NINETEEN,

"CONSIDERING IT DESIRABLE THAT THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS SHOULD CONSENT TO TAKE PART IN THE NEGOTIATIONS, ENTRUSTS TO THE ABOVE-MENTIONED COMMITTEE THE DUTY OF INVITING THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS TO TAKE PART IN THESE NEGOTIATIONS,

"AUTHORISES IT TO TAKE SUCH MEASURES AS IT MAY DEEM NECESSARY FOR THE SUCCESSFUL EXECUTION OF ITS MISSION, AND REQUESTS THE COMMITTEE TO REPORT ON ITS WORK BEFORE MARCH 1, 1933,

"THE COMMITTEE WILL HAVE POWER TO FIX IN THE AGREEMENT WITH THE TWO PARTIES THE TIME LIMIT REFERRED TO IN THE ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION OF JULY 1, 1932, SHOULD THE TWO PARTIES FAIL TO AGREE ON THE DURATION OF SUCH A TIME LIMIT. THE COMMITTEE WILL SIMULTANEOUSLY, WITH THE PRESENTATION OF ITS REPORT, SUBMIT PROPOSALS TO THE ASSEMBLY ON THE SUBJECT.

"THE ASSEMBLY SHALL REMAIN IN SESSION, AND ITS PRESIDENT MAY CONVENE IT AS SOON AS HE MAY DEEM THIS NECESSARY.

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"THE ASSEMBLY THANKS THE COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY, APPOINTED IN VIRTUE OF THE COUNCIL'S RESOLUTION OF DECEMBER 10, 1931, FOR THE VALUABLE ASSISTANCE IT HAS AFFORDED TO THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND DECLARES THAT ITS REPORT WILL STAND ALWAYS AS AN EXAMPLE OF CONSCIENTIOUS AND IMPARTIAL WORK."

STATEMENT OF REASONS

THE ASSEMBLY, IN ITS RESOLUTION OF DECEMBER 9, 1932, REQUESTED ITS SPECIAL COMMITTEE:

"(1) TO STUDY THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY, THE OBSERVATIONS OF THE PARTIES AND THE OPINIONS AND SUGGESTIONS EXPRESSED IN THE ASSEMBLY IN WHATEVER FORM THEY WERE SUBMITTED,

"(2) TO DRAW UP PROPOSALS WITH A VIEW TO THE SETTLEMENT OF THE DISPUTE BROUGHT BEFORE IT UNDER THE COUNCIL RESOLUTION DATED FEBRUARY 19, 1932,

"(3) TO SUBMIT THESE PROPOSALS TO THE ASSEMBLY AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT."

"IF THE COMMITTEE HAD HAD TO LAY BEFORE THE ASSEMBLY A PICTURE OF EVENTS AND AN APPRECIATION OF THE GENERAL SITUATION, IT WOULD HAVE FOUND ALL THE ELEMENTS NECESSARY FOR SUCH A STATEMENT IN THE FIRST EIGHT CHAPTERS OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY WHICH, IN ITS OPINION, CONSTITUTE A BALANCED, IMPARTIAL AND COMPLETE TESTAMENT OF

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THE PRINCIPAL FACTS.

"BUT THE TIME HAS NOT COME FOR SUCH A STATEMENT. IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE XV PARAGRAPH THREE OF THE COVENANT, THE ASSEMBLY MUST FIRST OF ALL ENDEAVOUR TO EFFECT A SETTLEMENT OF THE DISPUTE BY CONCILIATION, AND IF SUCH EFFORTS ARE SUCCESSFUL IT SHALL PUBLISH A STATEMENT GIVING SUCH FACTS AS IT MAY DEEM APPROPRIATE. IF IT FAILS, IT IS ITS DUTY, IN VIRTUE OF PARAGRAPH FOUR OF THE SAME ARTICLE, TO MAKE A STATEMENT OF THE FACTS OF THE DISPUTE AND RECOMMENDATIONS IN REGARD THERETO.

"SO LONG AS THE EFFORTS ON THE BASIS OF ARTICLE XV PARAGRAPH THREE ARE CONTINUED, A SENSE OF THE RESPONSIBILITIES PLACED ON THE ASSEMBLY IN THE VARIOUS CONTINGENCIES PROVIDED FOR IN THE COVENANT OBLIGES IT TO MAINTAIN A PARTICULAR RESERVE. HENCE THE COMMITTEE HAS CONFINED ITSELF IN THE DRAFT RESOLUTION, WHICH IT IS TO-DAY SUBMITTING TO THE ASSEMBLY, TO MAKING PROPOSALS WITH A VIEW TO CONCILIATION.

"BY THE ASSEMBLY'S RESOLUTION OF MARCH 11 THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE WAS INSTRUCTED TO ENDEAVOUR TO PREPARE THE SETTLEMENT OF THE DISPUTE IN AGREEMENT WITH THE PARTIES. SINCE ON THE OTHER HAND IT IS DESIRABLE THAT THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS SHOULD JOIN IN THE EFFORTS MADE IN COLLABORATION WITH THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PARTIES, IT IS PROPOSED

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THAT THE GOVERNMENTS OF THESE TWO COUNTRIES SHOULD BE INVITED TO TAKE PART IN THE NEGOTIATIONS.

"IN ORDER TO AVOID MISUNDERSTANDINGS AND TO MAKE IT PLAIN THAT WHAT IS CONTEMPLATED AT THE PRESENT STAGE, WITH THE COOPERATION OF TWO COUNTRIES NOT MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE, IS SOLELY THE NEGOTIATION OF A SETTLEMENT BY CONCILIATION, THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE SUGGESTS THAT IT SHOULD BE REGARDED FOR THIS PURPOSE AS A NEW COMMITTEE RESPONSIBLE FOR CONDUCTING NEGOTIATIONS AND SHOULD BE AUTHORISED IN THIS CAPACITY TO INVITE THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS TO TAKE PART IN ITS MEETINGS.

"THE NEGOTIATIONS COMMITTEE WILL HAVE ALL THE POWERS NECESSARY FOR THE EXECUTING OF ITS MISSION. IN PARTICULAR IT MAY CONSULT EXPERTS. IT MAY, IF IT THINKS FIT, DELEGATE A PART OF ITS POWERS TO ONE OR MORE SUB-COMMITTEES OR TO ONE OR MORE PARTICULARLY QUALIFIED PERSONS.

"THE MEMBERS OF THE NEGOTIATIONS COMMITTEE WILL BE GUIDED AS REGARDS MATTERS OF LAW BY PARTS ONE AND TWO OF THE ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION OF MARCH 11, 1932, AND AS REGARDS MATTERS OF FACT BY THE FINDINGS SET OUT IN THE FIRST EIGHT CHAPTERS OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY. AS

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REGARDS THE SOLUTIONS TO BE CONSIDERED, THEY WILL SEEK THEM ON THE BASIS OF THE PRINCIPLES SET OUT IN CHAPTER IX OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY AND HAVING REGARD TO THE SUGGESTIONS MADE IN CHAPTER X OF THE SAID REPORT.

"IN THIS CONNEXION THE COMMITTEE OF NINETEEN CONSIDERS THAT, IN THE SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH CHARACTERISE THE DISPUTE, A MERE RETURN TO THE CONDITIONS PREVIOUS TO SEPTEMBER 1931 WOULD NOT SUFFICE TO ENSURE A DURABLE SETTLEMENT AND THAT THE MAINTENANCE AND RECOGNITION OF THE PRESENT REGIME IN MANCHURIA COULD NOT BE REGARDED AS A SOLUTION."

ON DECEMBER 15 THE TWO DRAFT RESOLUTIONS AND THE STATEMENT OF REASONS WERE SUBMITTED TO THE PARTIES, THE CHINESE AND JAPANESE DELEGATIONS PROPOSED AMENDMENTS, AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE COMMITTEE AND THE SECRETARY-GENERAL WERE AUTHORISED TO ENTER INTO CONVERSATIONS WITH THEM ON DECEMBER 20, WHEN THE COMMITTEE DECIDED TO ADJOURN UNTIL JANUARY 16, 1933, AT THE LATEST IN ORDER TO ENABLE THE CONVERSATIONS TO CONTINUE.

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JAPANESE MILITARY OPERATIONS AT
SHANHAIKUAN WITHIN THE GREAT WALL

EARLY IN JANUARY, 1933, OCCURRED THE SERIOUS INCIDENTS AT SHANHAIKUAN, SITUATED AT THE EXTREMITY OF THE GREAT WALL HALF WAY BETWEEN PEIPING AND MUKDEN. THIS CITY HAS ALWAYS BEEN REGARDED AS OF GREAT STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE. IT IS ON THE ROUTE FOLLOWED BY INVADERS WHO, COMING FROM MANCHURIA, WISH TO PENETRATE INTO WHAT IS NOW THE PROVINCE OF HOPEI. MOREOVER FROM HOPEI IS THE EASTERN ROUTE INTO JEHOL, A PROVINCE WHICH JAPAN REGARDS AS FORMING PART OF "MANCHUKUO".

IT WAS FROM THE NORTH OF HOPEI THAT, ACCORDING TO JAPANESE COMMUNICATIONS, MARSHAL CHANG HSUEH-LIANG WAS SENDING CONSIDERABLE FORCES INTO JEHOL AND THAT, ACCORDING TO CHINESE COMMUNICATIONS, THE JAPANESE ARMY INTENDED TO BEGIN LARGE SCALE OPERATIONS IN JEHOL.

A JAPANESE COMMUNICATION OF DECEMBER 29, 1932, REPORTED THAT, DURING THE LAST FEW DAYS, THE MOBILISATION OF CHINESE TROOPS DIRECTED AGAINST JEHOL WAS ESPECIALLY MARKED. THE JAPANESE DELEGATION FURTHER STATED ON JANUARY 4, 1933, THAT THE JAPANESE AUTHORITIES AT PEIPING HAD VAINLY ENDEAVOURED TO PERSUADE GENERAL CHANG TO STOP THIS MOVEMENT OF FORCES AND THAT, IN THESE CIRCUMSTANCES OF "TENSION AND ANXIETY", AN INCIDENT HAD

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OCCURRED AT SHANHAIKUAN ON THE NIGHT OF JANUARY 1ST-2ND.

UNITS OF THE JAPANESE ARMY OF KWANTUNG PASSED THE GREAT WALL AND THE TOWN WAS ATTACKED. IT WAS OCCUPIED ON JANUARY 3. THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT ASSERTS THAT DURING THESE OPERATIONS THOUSANDS OF PEACEFUL CITIZENS WERE SLAUGHTERED. IT ADDRESSED A PROTEST ON JANUARY 11 TO THE POWERS SIGNATORIES OF THE PROTOCOL OF 1901 AGAINST THE UNLAWFUL ADVANTAGE TAKEN BY JAPAN OF A SPECIAL PRIVILEGE CLAIMED UNDER THE PROTOCOL. IT DECLARED THAT IT COULD NOT ASSUME ANY RESPONSIBILITY FOR A SITUATION RESULTING FROM THE EXERCISE BY CHINESE DEFENSIVE FORCES OF THEIR LEGITIMATE RIGHT TO RESIST THE AGGRESSIVE ACTS OF THE JAPANESE TROOPS.

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FAILURE OF THE PROCEDURE FOR
NEGOTIATING A SETTLEMENT

THE COMMITTEE OF NINETEEN MET AGAIN ON JANUARY 16 1933. IT NOTED THAT, THOUGH THE CONVERSATIONS WITH THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PARTIES CONCERNING THE DRAFT RESOLUTIONS AND THE STATEMENT OF REASONS FRAMED BY IT HAD CONTINUED, NO NEW PROPOSAL HAD BEEN RECEIVED APART FROM THE AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED IN DECEMBER BY THE CHINESE AND JAPANESE DELEGATIONS.

THE JAPANESE DELEGATION, HOWEVER, HAD STATED THAT IT WAS IN COMMUNICATION WITH ITS GOVERNMENT REGARDING NEW PROPOSALS WHICH WOULD BE SUBMITTED WITHIN FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.

THE COMMITTEE RECEIVED THESE PROPOSALS ON JANUARY 18. IT NOTED THAT THEY DIFFERED IN SEVERAL FUNDAMENTAL POINTS FROM THOSE WHICH IT HAD COMMUNICATED TO THE PARTIES ON DECEMBER 15. AS, HOWEVER, THE JAPANESE DELEGATION, WHEN SUBMITTING THE NEW PROPOSALS OF ITS GOVERNMENT, HAD SPECIALLY EMPHASIZED THAT THE LATTER ATTACHED GREAT IMPORTANCE TO THE STIPULATION THAT THE BODY TO BE APPOINTED FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF THE DISPUTE SHOULD INCLUDE ONLY MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE, THE COMMITTEE OF NINETEEN FELT

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THAT IF THIS WERE THE ONLY OBJECTION RAISED BY JAPAN TO THE TEXTS WHICH HAD BEEN COMMUNICATED, IT SHOULD NOT BE IMPOSSIBLE TO SETTLE THE QUESTION IN CONSULTATION WITH THE PARTIES. IT, THEREFORE, ASKED FOR SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION, PARTICULARLY ON THE POINT WHETHER IF THIS DIFFICULTY WERE OVERCOME, JAPAN WOULD BE PREPARED TO ACCEPT THE DRAFT RESOLUTION No. 1 OF DECEMBER 1ST. THE COMMITTEE THOUGHT THAT IT SHOULD AWAIT THE JAPANESE REPLY ON THIS POINT BEFORE CONTINUING ITS CONVERSATIONS WITH THE CHINESE DELEGATION, WHOSE PROPOSALS DID NOT DIFFER SO FUNDAMENTALLY AS THOSE OF JAPAN FROM THE TEXTS COMMUNICATED TO THE TWO PARTIES.

ON JANUARY 21, THE COMMITTEE NOTED THAT THE EFFECT OF THE STATEMENTS MADE BY THE JAPANESE DELEGATE TO ITS CHAIRMAN AND TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL WAS THAT THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT WAS NOT PREPARED TO ACCEPT DRAFT RESOLUTION No. 1 EVEN IF THE PROVISION THAT NON-MEMBER STATES BE INVITED TO PARTICIPATE IN THE NEGOTIATIONS FOR A SETTLEMENT WERE ELIMINATED FROM THE DRAFT.

THE JAPANESE DELEGATION, IN MAKING THESE STATEMENTS, HAD SUBMITTED NEW PROPOSALS ON BEHALF OF ITS GOVERNMENT.

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THE COMMITTEE, AFTER EXAMINING THESE PROPOSALS (ANNEX 1) TOGETHER WITH THE AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED BY THE CHINESE DELEGATION TO THE COMMITTEE'S TEXTS OF DECEMBER 15 (ANNEX 2), COULD DO NO MORE THAN NOTE THAT IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO FRAME A DRAFT RESOLUTION ACCEPTABLE TO THE TWO PARTIES. THE IMPORTANCE ATTACHED BY THE CHINESE DELEGATION AND BY THE COMMITTEE ITSELF TO THE PARTICIPATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS IN THE NEGOTIATION OF A SETTLEMENT MADE IT IMPOSSIBLE TO ELIMINATE, AT THE SOLE REQUEST OF JAPAN, THE PROVISION CONCERNING THE INVITATION TO THOSE STATES IF THE COMMITTEE MUST AT THE SAME TIME MODIFY, IN THE SENSE OF THE JAPANESE PROPOSALS, THE OTHER PROVISIONS OF DRAFT RESOLUTION No. 1.

THE COMMITTEE FURTHER NOTED THAT, EVEN IF IT AGREED TO TRANSFORM THE STATEMENT OF REASONS INTO A DECLARATION MADE BY THE CHAIRMAN ON BEHALF OF THE COMMITTEE, TO WHICH THE PARTIES WOULD BE FREE TO SUBMIT RESERVATIONS, THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT ^{WOULD} NOT ACCEPT THE TEXT ESTABLISHED BY THE COMMITTEE ON DECEMBER 15, BUT ASKED IN ITS NEW PROPOSALS THAT IMPORTANT AMENDMENTS TO THE TEXT SHOULD BE MADE WHICH THE COMMITTEE COULD NOT ACCEPT.

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IN VIEW OF THIS SITUATION, THE COMMITTEE OF NINETEEN NOTED THAT, AFTER ENDEAVOURING TO PREPARE, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE MISSION ENTRUSTED TO IT, THE SETTLEMENT OF THE DISPUTE IN AGREEMENT WITH THE PARTIES, IT APPEARED TO IT TO BE IMPOSSIBLE TO SUBMIT PROPOSALS TO THAT EFFECT TO THE ASSEMBLY.

THE COMMITTEE, THEREFORE, IN EXECUTION OF THE TASK ENTRUSTED TO IT UNDER PART THREE (PARAGRAPH FIVE) OF THE RESOLUTION OF MARCH 11, 1932, HAS PREPARED THE PRESENT DRAFT REPORT AS CONTEMPLATED IN ARTICLE XV PARAGRAPH FOUR OF THE COVENANT.

IN DECIDING TO BEGIN THE PREPARATION OF THIS DRAFT REPORT, THE COMMITTEE DID NOT FAIL TO POINT OUT THAT THE ASSEMBLY WAS ALONE COMPETENT TO APPLY, AFTER THE FAILURE OF THE NEGOTIATIONS, THE PROVISIONS OF ARTICLE XV PARAGRAPH FOUR. THE COMMITTEE, THEREFORE, REMAINED AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE PARTIES FOR ANY FURTHER PROPOSALS THEY MIGHT DESIRE TO COMMUNICATE TO IT.

ON FEBRUARY 8 THE JAPANESE REPRESENTATIVE SUBMITTED TO THE COMMITTEE FURTHER AMENDMENTS TO THE TEXT PREPARED ON DECEMBER 15 (ANNEX 3). ON FEBRUARY 9 THE COMMITTEE, AFTER CONSIDERING THESE AMENDMENTS, DEEMED IT DESIRABLE TO ASK FOR FURTHER INFORMATION IN REGARD THERETO, IN PARTICULAR WHETHER THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT ACCEPTED, AS ONE OF THE BASES

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FOR THE CONTEMPLATED CONCILIATION PRINCIPLE 7 IN
CHAPTER IX OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY
REGARDING THE ESTABLISHMENT IN MANCHURIA OF A LARGE
MEASURE OF AUTONOMY CONSISTENT WITH THE SOVEREIGNTY
AND ADMINISTRATIVE INTEGRITY OF CHINA.

THIS QUESTION WAS SUBMITTED TO THE JAPANESE
DELEGATION IN A LETTER OF THE SAME DATE (ANNEX 4).

THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT REPLIED ON FEBRUARY 14 THAT
IT WAS CONVINCED THAT THE MAINTENANCE AND RECOGNITION OF
THE INDEPENDENCE OF "MANCHUKUO" WERE THE ONLY GUARANTEE
OF PEACE IN THE FAR EAST AND THAT THE WHOLE QUESTION WOULD
EVENTUALLY BE SOLVED BETWEEN JAPAN AND CHINA ON THAT BASIS
(ANNEX 5).

IN REPLY TO THIS COMMUNICATION THE COMMITTEE, TO ITS
DEEP REGRET, FELT BOUND TO HOLD THAT THE JAPANESE PROPOSALS
PUT FORWARD ON FEBRUARY 8 DID NOT AFFORD AN ACCEPTABLE BASIS
FOR CONCILIATION. IT ADDED THAT IT WAS OF COURSE WILLING
TO EXAMINE UP TO THE DATE OF THE FINAL MEETING OF THE
ASSEMBLY ANY FURTHER PROPOSALS WHICH THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT
MIGHT WISH TO MAKE BUT THAT IT WAS SURE THAT THE JAPANESE
DELEGATION WOULD REALISE THAT ANY AGGRAVATION OF THE
EXISTING SITUATION MUST RENDER MORE DIFFICULT, IF NOT INDEED
FRUSTRATE, FURTHER EFFORTS AT CONCILIATION (ANNEX 6).

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IN REPLY TO THIS COMMUNICATION THE COMMITTEE, TO ITS
DEEP REGRET, FELT BOUND TO HOLD THAT THE JAPANESE PROPOSALS

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THE DISPUTE

IT WILL BE SEEN FROM THIS RESUME THAT FOR MORE THAN SIXTEEN MONTHS THE COUNCIL OR ASSEMBLY HAS CONTINUOUSLY TRIED TO FIND A SOLUTION FOR THE SINO-JAPANESE DISPUTE. NUMEROUS RESOLUTIONS HAVE BEEN ADOPTED, BASED ON VARIOUS ARTICLES OF THE COVENANT AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS. THE COMPLEXITY, TO WHICH REFERENCE HAS ALREADY BEEN MADE, OF THE HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF THE EVENTS, THE SPECIAL LEGAL SITUATION OF MANCHURIA WHERE JAPAN, AS WILL BE NOTED LATER, EXERCISED WITHIN CHINESE TERRITORY EXTENSIVE RIGHTS, AND FINALLY THE INVOLVED AND DELICATE RELATIONS EXISTING IN FACT BETWEEN THE CHINESE AND JAPANESE AUTHORITIES IN CERTAIN PARTS OF MANCHURIA, JUSTIFIED AND RENDERED NECESSARY THE PROLONGED EFFORTS OF NEGOTIATION AND ENQUIRY MADE BY THE LEAGUE.

HOWEVER, THE HOPES ENTERTAINED BY THE COUNCIL AND THE ASSEMBLY OF AN IMPROVEMENT IN THE SITUATION, ARISING FROM THE DECLARATIONS OF THE PARTIES AND THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED WITH THEIR PARTICIPATION, WERE DISAPPOINTED. THE SITUATION, ON THE CONTRARY, TENDED TO GROW CONSTANTLY WORSE. IN MANCHURIA, OR OTHER PARTS OF THE TERRITORY OF A MEMBER OF THE LEAGUE, MILITARY OPERATIONS, WHICH THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY HAS DESCRIBED AS "WAR IN DISGUISE", CONTINUED AND STILL

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CONTINUE. HAVING CONSIDERED THE PRINCIPAL FEATURES OF THE DISPUTE, THE ASSEMBLY HAS REACHED IN PARTICULAR THE FOLLOWING CONCLUSIONS AND NOTED THE FOLLOWING FACTS:

(1) THE DISPUTE BETWEEN CHINA AND JAPAN WHICH IS SUBMITTED TO THE ASSEMBLY ORIGINATED IN MANCHURIA, WHICH CHINA AND FOREIGN POWERS HAVE ALWAYS REGARDED AS AN INTEGRAL PART OF CHINA UNDER CHINESE SOVEREIGNTY.

IN ITS OBSERVATIONS ON THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY, THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT CONTESTS THE ARGUMENT THAT THE RIGHTS CONFERRED ON RUSSIA AND SUBSEQUENTLY ACQUIRED BY JAPAN "IN THE EXTREMELY LIMITED AREA KNOWN AS THE SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY ZONE" CONFLICT WITH CHINESE SOVEREIGN RIGHTS. "THEY WERE ON THE CONTRARY DERIVED FROM THE SOVEREIGNTY OF CHINA."

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UNDER THE TREATY OF PEKIN IN 1905 "THE IMPERIAL CHINESE GOVERNMENT CONSENTED TO ALL THE TRANSFERS AND ASSIGNMENTS MADE BY RUSSIA TO JAPAN "UNDER THE TREATY OF PORTSMOUTH. IN 1915 IT WAS TO CHINA THAT JAPAN ADDRESSED DEMANDS FOR THE EXTENSION OF HER RIGHTS IN MANCHURIA AND IT WAS WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC THAT, FOLLOWING ON THESE DEMANDS, THE TREATY OF MAY 21ST, 1915, WAS CONCLUDED CONCERNING SOUTH MANCHURIA AND EASTERN INNER MONGOLIA. AT THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE THE JAPANESE DELEGATION STATED, ON FEBRUARY 2ND, 1922, THAT JAPAN RENOUNCED CERTAIN PREFERENTIAL RIGHTS IN SOUTH MANCHURIA AND EASTERN INNER MONGOLIA AND EXPLAINED THAT "IN COMING TO THIS DECISION JAPAN HAD BEEN GUIDED BY A SPIRIT OF FAIRNESS AND MODERATION, HAVING ALWAYS IN VIEW CHINA'S SOVEREIGN RIGHTS AND THE PRINCIPLE OF EQUAL OPPORTUNITY. "THE NINE POWER TREATY CONCLUDED AT THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE APPLIES TO MANCHURIA AS TO EVERY OTHER PART OF CHINA. FINALLY DURING THE FIRST PHASE OF THE PRESENT CONFLICT JAPAN NEVER ARGUED THAT MANCHURIA WAS NOT AN INTEGRAL PART OF CHINA.

2. PAST EXPERIENCE SHOWS THAT THOSE WHO CONTROL MANCHURIA EXERCISE A CONSIDERABLE INFLUENCE ON THE AFFAIRS OF THE REST OF CHINA, AT LEAST NORTH CHINA, AND POSSESS UNQUESTIONABLE STRATEGIC AND POLITICAL ADVANTAGES. TO CUT OFF THESE PROVINCES FROM THE REST OF CHINA CANNOT BUT CREATE A SERIOUS IRREDUCIBLE PROBLEM LIKELY TO ENDANGER

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PEACE.

3. THE ASSEMBLY, IN NOTING THESE FACTS, IS NOT UNMINDFUL OF THE TRADITION OF AUTONOMY EXISTING IN MANCHURIA. THAT TRADITION IN ONE EXTREME PHASE OF A PERIOD OF PARTICULAR WEAKNESS ON THE PART OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT OF CHINA WHICH MADE IT POSSIBLE, FOR INSTANCE, FOR THE PLENIPOTENTIARIES OF MARSHAL CHANG TSO-LIN TO CONCLUDE, IN THE NAME OF THE "GOVERNMENT OF THE AUTONOMOUS THREE EASTERN PROVINCES OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA," THE AGREEMENT OF SEPTEMBER 20TH, 1924, WITH THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS CONCERNING THE CHINESE EASTERN RAILWAY, NAVIGATION, THE DELIMITATION OF FRONTIERS ETC.,. IT IS OBVIOUS FROM THE PROVISIONS OF THAT AGREEMENT, HOWEVER, THAT THE GOVERNMENT OF THE AUTONOMOUS THREE EASTERN PROVINCES DID NOT REGARD ITSELF AS THE GOVERNMENT OF A STATE INDEPENDENT OF CHINA BUT BELIEVED THAT IT MIGHT ITSELF NEGOTIATE WITH THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS ON QUESTIONS AFFECTING THE INTERESTS OF CHINA IN THE THREE EASTERN PROVINCES THOUGH THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT HAD, A FEW MONTHS PREVIOUSLY, CONCLUDED AN AGREEMENT ON THESE QUESTIONS WITH THE SAME POWER.

THIS AUTONOMY OF MANCHURIA WAS ALSO SHOWN BY THE FACT THAT THOUGH FIRST MARSHAL CHANG TSO-LIN AND, LATER, MARSHAL CHANG HSUEH-LIANG WERE THE HEADS BOTH OF THE CIVIL AND MILITARY ADMINISTRATION AND EXERCISED EFFECTIVE

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POWER IN THE THREE EASTERN PROVINCES THROUGH THEIR ARMIES AND THEIR OFFICIALS, THE INDEPENDENCE PROCLAIMED BY MARSHAL CHANG TSO-LIN AT DIFFERENT TIMES NEVER MEANT THAT EITHER HE OR THE PEOPLE OF MANCHURIA WISHED TO BE SEPARATED FROM CHINA. HIS ARMIES DID NOT INVADE CHINA AS IF IT WERE A FOREIGN COUNTRY BUT MERELY AS PARTICIPANTS IN THE CIVIL WAR. THROUGH ALL ITS WARS AND PERIODS OF "INDEPENDENCE," MANCHURIA REMAINED AN INTEGRAL PART OF CHINA. FURTHER, SINCE 1928, MARSHAL CHANG HSUEH-LIANG HAD RECOGNISED THE AUTHORITY OF THE CHINESE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

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(4) DURING THE QUARTER OF A CENTURY ENDING IN SEPTEMBER, 1931, THE POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TIES UNITING MANCHURIA WITH THE REST OF CHINA GREW STRONGER WHILE AT THE SAME TIME THE INTERESTS OF JAPAN IN MANCHURIA DID NOT CEASE TO DEVELOP. UNDER THE CHINESE REPUBLIC THE "THREE EASTERN PROVINCES", CONSTITUTING MANCHURIA, WERE THROWN WIDE TO THE IMMIGRATION OF CHINESE FROM THE OTHER PROVINCES WHO, BY TAKING POSSESSION OF THE LAND, HAVE MADE MANCHURIA IN MANY RESPECTS A SIMPLE EXTENSION OF CHINA NORTH OF THE GREAT WALL.

IN A POPULATION OF ABOUT THIRTY MILLIONS IT IS ESTIMATED THAT THE CHINESE OR ASSIMILATED MANCHUS NUMBER 28 MILLIONS. MOREOVER, UNDER THE ADMINISTRATION OF MARSHALS CHANG TSO-LIN AND CHANG HSUEH-LIANG, THE CHINESE POPULATION AND CHINESE INTERESTS HAVE PLAYED A MUCH MORE IMPORTANT PART THAN FORMERLY IN THE DEVELOPMENT AND ORGANISATION OF THE ECONOMIC RESOURCES OF MANCHURIA.

ON THE OTHER HAND JAPAN ACQUIRED OR CLAIMED IN MANCHURIA RIGHTS THE EFFECT OF WHICH WAS TO RESTRICT THE EXERCISE OF SOVEREIGNTY BY CHINA IN A MANNER AND TO A DEGREE QUITE EXCEPTIONAL, THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT EXERCISING IN PRACTICE WHAT AMOUNTED TO FULL SOVEREIGNTY.

THROUGH THE MEDIUM OF THE SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY SHE ADMINISTERED THE RAILWAY ZONES, INCLUDING SEVERAL TOWNS AND IMPORTANT PARTS OF POPULOUS CITIES, SUCH AS MUKDEN AND CHANGCHUN. IN THESE AREAS SHE HAD

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CONTROL OF THE POLICE, TAXES, EDUCATION AND PUBLIC
ILITIES. SHE MAINTAINED ARMED FORCES IN CERTAIN
PARTS OF THE COUNTRY: THE ARMY OF KWANTUNG IN THE LEASED
TERRITORY, RAILWAY GUARDS IN THE RAILWAY ZONES, CONSULAR
POLICE IN THE VARIOUS DISTRICTS.

SUCH A STATE OF AFFAIRS MIGHT PERHAPS HAVE
CONTINUED WITHOUT LEADING TO COMPLICATIONS AND INCESSANT
DISPUTES IF IT HAD BEEN FREELY DESIRED OR ACCEPTED BY
BOTH PARTIES, AND IF IT HAD BEEN THE EXPRESSION AND
MANIFESTATION OF A WELL UNDERSTOOD POLICY OF CLOSE
ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL COOPERATION..

BUT IN THE ABSENCE OF SUCH CONDITIONS, IT WAS
BOUND TO LEAD TO MUTUAL MISUNDERSTANDINGS AND CONFLICTS.

THE INTER-CONNECTION OF RESPECTIVE RIGHTS, THE
UNCERTAINTY AT TIMES OF THE LEGAL SITUATION, THE
EASING OPPOSITION BETWEEN THE CONCEPTION HELD BY THE
JAPANESE OF THEIR "SPECIAL POSITION" IN MANCHURIA, AND THE
RISINGS OF CHINESE NATIONALISM WERE A FURTHER SOURCE OF
VARIOUS INCIDENTS AND DISPUTES.

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5. BEFORE SEPTEMBER 18TH, 1931, EACH OF THE TWO PARTIES HAD LEGITIMATE GRIEVANCES AGAINST THE OTHER IN MANCHURIA, JAPAN TAKING ADVANTAGE OF RIGHTS OPEN TO QUESTION AND THE CHINESE AUTHORITIES PUTTING OBSTACLES IN THE WAY OF THE EXERCISE OF RIGHTS WHICH COULD NOT BE CONTESTED. DURING THE PERIOD IMMEDIATELY PRECEDING THE EVENTS OF SEPTEMBER 18TH VARIOUS EFFORTS WERE MADE TO SETTLE THE QUESTIONS OUTSTANDING BETWEEN THE TWO PARTIES BY THE NORMAL METHOD OF DIPLOMATIC NEGOTIATIONS AND PACIFIC MEANS AND THESE MEANS HAD NOT BEEN EXHAUSTED. NEVERTHELESS THE TENSION BETWEEN CHINESE AND JAPANESE IN MANCHURIA INCREASED AND A MOVEMENT OF OPINION IN JAPAN ADVOCATED THE SETTLEMENT OF ALL OUTSTANDING QUESTIONS, IF NECESSARY BY FORCE.

6. THE PRESENT PERIOD OF TRANSITION AND NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION IN CHINA, DESPITE THE EFFORTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT AND THE CONSIDERABLE PROGRESS ALREADY ACHIEVED, NECESSARILY INVOLVES THE POLITICAL DISTURBANCES, SOCIAL DISORDER AND DISRUPTIVE TENDENCIES INSEPARABLE FROM A STATE OF TRANSITION. IT CALLS FOR THE EMPLOYMENT OF A POLICY OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION. ONE OF THE METHODS OF THAT POLICY WOULD BE THAT THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS WOULD CONTINUE TO AFFORD CHINA THE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN MODERNISING HER INSTITUTIONS WHICH HER GOVERNMENT MIGHT REQUEST WITH A VIEW TO ENABLING THE CHINESE PEOPLE TO REORGANISE AND CONSOLIDATE THE CHINESE STATE. THE FULL

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APPLICATION OF THE POLICY OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION INITIATED AT THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE, THE PRINCIPLES OF WHICH ARE STILL VALID, HAS BEEN DELAYED CHIEFLY BY THE VIOLENCE OF THE ANTI-FOREIGN PROPAGANDA CARRIED ON IN CHINA FROM TIME TO TIME. IN TWO RESPECTS, THE USE OF THE ECONOMIC BOYCOTT AND ANTIFOREIGN TEACHING IN SCHOOLS, THIS PROPAGANDA HAS BEEN PUSHED TO SUCH LENGTHS THAT IT HAS CONTRIBUTED TO CREATING THE ATMOSPHERE IN WHICH THE PRESENT DISPUTE BROKE OUT.

7. THE USE OF THE BOYCOTT BY THE CHINESE PREVIOUS TO THE EVENTS OF SEPTEMBER 18TH, 1931, TO EXPRESS THEIR INDIGNATION TO CERTAIN INCIDENTS AND TO SUPPORT CERTAIN CLAIMS, COULD NOT FAIL TO MAKE A SITUATION, WHICH WAS ALREADY TENSE, STILL MORE TENSE.

THE USE OF THE BOYCOTT BY CHINA SUBSEQUENT TO THE EVENTS OF SEPTEMBER 18TH, 1931, FALLS UNDER THE CATEGORY OF REPRISALS.

8. THE OBJECT OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS REGARDING THE SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES IS TO PREVENT THE TENSION BETWEEN NATIONS BECOMING SUCH THAT A RUPTURE APPEARS TO BE INEVITABLE. THE COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY FOUND THAT EACH OF THE ISSUES BETWEEN CHINA AND JAPAN WAS IN ITSELF CAPABLE OF SETTLEMENT BY ARBITRAL PROCEDURE. IT IS PRECISELY BECAUSE THE ACCUMULATION OF THESE ISSUES INCREASED THE TENSION BETWEEN

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THE TWO NATIONS THAT IT WAS INCUMBENT ON THE NATION WHICH REGARDED ITSELF AS INJURED TO DRAW THE ATTENTION OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS TO THE SITUATION WHEN DIPLOMATIC NEGOTIATIONS WERE UNDULY PROTRACTED. ARTICLE XII OF THE COVENANT CONTAINS FORMAL OBLIGATIONS AS REGARDS THE PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES.

9. WITHOUT EXCLUDING THE POSSIBILITY THAT, ON THE NIGHT OF SEPTEMBER 18TH, 19TH, 1931, THE JAPANESE OFFICERS ON THE SPOT MAY HAVE BELIEVED THAT THEY WERE ACTING IN SELF-DEFENCE, THE ASSEMBLY CANNOT REGARD AS MEASURES OF SELF-DEFENCE THE MILITARY OPERATIONS CARRIED OUT ON THAT NIGHT BY THE JAPANESE TROOPS AT MUKDEN AND OTHER PLACES IN MANCHURIA. NOR CAN THE MILITARY MEASURES WHICH JAPAN, AS A WHOLE, HAS DEVELOPED IN THE COURSE OF THE DISPUTE, BE REGARDED AS MEASURES OF SELF-DEFENCE. MOREOVER THE ADOPTION OF MEASURES OF SELF-DEFENCE DOES NOT EXEMPT A STATE FROM COMPLYING WITH THE PROVISIONS OF ARTICLE XII OF THE COVENANT.

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(10) SINCE SEPTEMBER 18, 1931, THE ACTIVITIES OF THE JAPANESE MILITARY AUTHORITIES, IN CIVIL AS WELL AS IN MILITARY MATTERS, HAVE BEEN MARKED BY ESSENTIALLY POLITICAL CONSIDERATIONS. THE PROGRESSIVE MILITARY OCCUPATION OF THE THREE EASTERN PROVINCES REMOVED, IN SUCCESSION, ALL THE IMPORTANT TOWNS IN MANCHURIA FROM THE CONTROL OF THE CHINESE AUTHORITIES AND, FOLLOWING EACH OCCUPATION, THE CIVIL ADMINISTRATION WAS REORGANISED. A GROUP OF JAPANESE CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICIALS CONCEIVED, ORGANISED AND CARRIED THROUGH THE MANCHURIAN INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT AS A SOLUTION TO THE SITUATION IN MANCHURIA AS IT EXISTED AFTER THE EVENTS OF SEPTEMBER 18 AND, WITH THIS OBJECT, MADE USE OF THE NAMES AND ACTIONS OF CERTAIN CHINESE INDIVIDUALS AND TOOK ADVANTAGE OF CERTAIN MINORITIES AND NATIVE COMMUNITIES THAT HAD GRIEVANCES AGAINST THE CHINESE ADMINISTRATION.

THIS MOVEMENT, WHICH RAPIDLY RECEIVED ASSISTANCE AND DIRECTION FROM THE JAPANESE GENERAL STAFF, COULD ONLY
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BE CARRIED THROUGH OWING TO THE PRESENCE OF THE JAPANESE TROOPS. IT CANNOT BE CONSIDERED AS A SPONTANEOUS AND GENERAL INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT.

(II) THE MAIN POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE POWER IN THE "GOVERNMENT" OF "MANCHUKUO", THE RESULT OF THE MOVEMENT DESCRIBED IN THE PREVIOUS PARAGRAPH, RESTS IN THE HANDS OF JAPANESE OFFICIALS AND ADVISERS WHO ARE IN A POSITION ACTUALLY TO DIRECT AND CONTROL THE ADMINISTRATION. IN GENERAL THE CHINESE IN MANCHURIA WHO, AS ALREADY MENTIONED, FORM THE VAST MAJORITY OF THE POPULATION, DO NOT SUPPORT THIS "GOVERNMENT" AND REGARD IT AS AN INSTRUMENT OF THE JAPANESE.

IT SHOULD ALSO BE NOTED THAT AFTER THE COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY COMPLETED ITS REPORT AND BEFORE THE REPORT WAS CONSIDERED BY THE COUNCIL AND THE ASSEMBLY, "MANCHUKUO" WAS RECOGNISED BY JAPAN. IT HAS NOT BEEN RECOGNISED BY ANY OTHER STATE, THE MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE IN PARTICULAR BEING OF OPINION THAT SUCH RECOGNITION WAS INCOMPATIBLE WITH THE SPIRIT OF THE RESOLUTION OF MARCH 11, 1932.

THE SITUATION WHICH LED UP TO THE EVENTS OF SEPTEMBER 18, 1931, PRESENTS CERTAIN SPECIAL FEATURES.

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IT WAS SUBSEQUENTLY AGGRAVATED BY THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE JAPANESE MILITARY OPERATIONS, THE CREATION OF THE "MANCHUKUO GOVERNMENT" AND THE RECOGNITION OF THAT "GOVERNMENT" BY JAPAN.

UNDOUBTEDLY THE PRESENT CASE IS NOT THAT OF A COUNTRY WHICH HAS DECLARED WAR ON ANOTHER COUNTRY WITHOUT PREVIOUSLY EXHAUSTING THE OPPORTUNITIES FOR CONCILIATION PROVIDED IN THE COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS. NEITHER IS IT A SIMPLE CASE OF THE VIOLATION OF THE FRONTIER OF ONE COUNTRY BY THE ARMED FORCES OF A NEIGHBOURING COUNTRY, BECAUSE IN MANCHURIA, AS SHOWN BY THE CIRCUMSTANCES NOTED ABOVE, THERE ARE MANY FEATURES WITHOUT AN EXACT PARALLEL IN OTHER PARTS OF THE WORLD.

IT IS, HOWEVER, INDISPUTABLE THAT, WITHOUT ANY DECLARATION OF WAR, A LARGE PART OF CHINESE TERRITORY HAS BEEN FORCIBLY SEIZED AND OCCUPIED BY JAPANESE TROOPS, AND THAT IN CONSEQUENCE OF THIS OPERATION IT HAS BEEN SEPARATED FROM AND DECLARED INDEPENDENT OF THE REST OF CHINA.

THE COUNCIL IN ITS RESOLUTION OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1931, NOTED THE DECLARATION OF THE JAPANESE REPRESENTATIVE THAT HIS GOVERNMENT WOULD CONTINUE AS RAPIDLY AS POSSIBLE THE WITHDRAWAL OF ITS TROOPS, WHICH HAD ALREADY BEEN BEGUN

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INTO THE RAILWAY ZONE IN PROPORTION AS THE SAFETY OF THE LIVES AND PROPERTY OF JAPANESE NATIONALS WAS EFFECTIVELY ENSURED, AND THAT IT HOPED TO CARRY OUT THIS INTENTION IN FULL AS SPEEDILY AS MIGHT BE.

FURTHER, IN ITS RESOLUTION OF DECEMBER 10, 1931, THE COUNCIL, REAFFIRMING ITS RESOLUTION OF SEPTEMBER 30, NOTED THE UNDERTAKING OF THE TWO PARTIES TO ADOPT ALL MEASURES NECESSARY TO AVOID ANY FURTHER AGGRAVATION OF THE SITUATION AND TO REFRAIN FROM ANY INITIATIVE WHICH MIGHT LEAD TO FURTHER FIGHTING AND LOSS OF LIFE.

IT SHOULD BE POINTED OUT IN CONNEXION WITH THESE EVENTS THAT, UNDER ARTICLE X OF THE COVENANT, THE MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE UNDERTAKE TO RESPECT THE TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY AND EXISTING POLITICAL INDEPENDENCE OF ALL MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE.

LASTLY, UNDER ARTICLE XI OF THE COVENANT, THE MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE AGREE THAT, IF THERE SHOULD ARISE BETWEEN THEM ANY DISPUTE LIKELY TO LEAD TO A RUPTURE, THEY WILL SUBMIT THE MATTER EITHER TO ARBITRATION OR JUDICIAL SETTLEMENT OR TO ENQUIRY BY THE COUNCIL.

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WHILE IN REGARD TO THE ORIGINAL STATE OF TENSION THAT EXISTED BEFORE SEPTEMBER 18, 1931, CERTAIN RESPONSIBILITIES WOULD APPEAR TO LIE ON ONE SIDE AND THE OTHER, NO QUESTION OF CHINESE RESPONSIBILITY CAN ARISE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF EVENTS SINCE SEPTEMBER 18, 1931.

STATEMENT OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS

THIS PART SETS FORTH THE RECOMMENDATIONS WHICH THE ASSEMBLY DEEMS JUST AND PROPER IN REGARD TO THE DISPUTE.

SECTION I.

THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ASSEMBLY TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THE VERY SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES OF THIS CASE AND ARE BASED ON THE FOLLOWING PRINCIPLES, CONDITIONS AND CONSIDERATIONS:

(A) THE SETTLEMENT OF THE DISPUTE SHOULD OBSERVE THE PROVISIONS OF THE COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE, THE PAOT OF PARIS AND THE NINE POWER TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

ARTICLE II OF THE COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE PROVIDES THAT "THE MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE UNDERTAKE TO RESPECT AND PRESERVE AS AGAINST EXTERNAL AGGRESSION THE TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY AND EXISTING POLITICAL INDEPENDENCE OF ALL MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE."

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ACCORDING TO ARTICLE 11 OF THE PACT OF PARIS, "THE HIGH CONTRACTING PARTIES AGREE THAT THE SETTLEMENT OR SOLUTION OF ALL DISPUTES OR CONFLICTS, OF WHATEVER NATURE OR OF WHATEVER ORIGIN THEY MAY BE, WHICH MAY ARISE AMONG THEM SHALL NEVER BE SOUGHT EXCEPT BY PACIFIC MEANS."

ACCORDING TO ARTICLE 1 OF THE NINE POWER TREATY OF WASHINGTON "THE CONTRACTING POWERS, OTHER THAN CHINA, AGREED TO RESPECT THE SOVEREIGNTY, THE INDEPENDENCE, AND THE TERRITORIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE INTEGRITY OF CHINA."

(B) THE SETTLEMENT OF THE DISPUTE SHOULD OBSERVE THE PROVISIONS OF PARTS 1 AND 2 OF THE ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION OF MARCH 11TH, 1932. IN THAT RESOLUTION, WHICH HAS ALREADY BEEN QUOTED IN THIS REPORT, THE ASSEMBLY CONSIDERED THAT THE PROVISIONS OF THE COVENANT WERE ENTIRELY APPLICABLE TO THE PRESENT DISPUTE, MORE PARTICULARLY AS REGARDS:

1. THE PRINCIPLE OF A SCRUPULOUS RESPECT FOR TREATIES.
2. THE UNDERTAKING ENTERED INTO BY MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS TO RESPECT AND PRESERVE AS AGAINST EXTERNAL AGGRESSION THE TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY AND EXISTING POLITICAL INDEPENDENCE OF ALL THE MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE,
3. THEIR OBLIGATION TO SUBMIT ANY DISPUTE WHICH MAY ARISE BETWEEN THEM TO PROCEDURES FOR PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT.

THE ASSEMBLY HAS ADOPTED THE PRINCIPLES LAID DOWN BY THE PRESIDENT-IN-OFFICE OF THE COUNCIL IN HIS DECLARATION OF DECEMBER 10TH, 1931, AND HAS RECALLED THE FACT THAT TWELVE MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL HAD AGAIN INVOKED THOSE PRINCIPLES

(OVER)

18/2/33.....WJG/LN

R E U T E R

LEAGUE REPORT - 64

IN THEIR APPEAL TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT OF FEBRUARY 15TH, 1932, WHEN THEY DECLARED THAT NO INFRINGEMENT OF THE TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY AND NO CHANGE IN THE POLITICAL INDEPENDENCE OF ANY MEMBER OF THE LEAGUE BROUGHT ABOUT IN DISREGARD OF ARTICLE X OF THE COVENANT OUGHT TO BE RECOGNISED AS VALID AND EFFECTUAL BY MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE.

THE ASSEMBLY HAS STATED ITS OPINION THAT THE PRINCIPLES GOVERNING INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND THE PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES BETWEEN MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE ABOVE REFERRED TO ARE IN FULL HARMONY WITH THE PACT OF PARIS. PENDING THE STEPS WHICH IT MIGHT ULTIMATELY TAKE FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF THE DISPUTE WHICH HAD BEEN REFERRED TO IT, IT HAS PROCLAIMED THE BINDING NATURE OF THE PRINCIPLES AND PROVISIONS REFERRED TO ABOVE AND DECLARED THAT IT WAS INCUMBENT UPON THE MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE NOT TO RECOGNISE ANY SITUATION, TREATY OR AGREEMENT WHICH MIGHT BE BROUGHT ABOUT BY MEANS CONTRARY TO THE COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS OR TO THE PACT OF PARIS.

LASTLY, THE ASSEMBLY HAS AFFIRMED THAT IT IS CONTRARY TO THE SPIRIT OF THE COVENANT THAT THE SETTLEMENT OF THE SINO-JAPANESE DISPUTE SHOULD BE SOUGHT UNDER THE STRESS OF MILITARY PRESSURE ON THE PART OF EITHER PARTY AND HAS RECALLED THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE COUNCIL ON SEPTEMBER 30TH AND DECEMBER 10TH, 1931, IN AGREEMENT WITH THE PARTIES.

(OVER)

18/2/33...MJC/LN

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(c) IN ORDER THAT A LASTING UNDERSTANDING MAY BE ESTABLISHED BETWEEN CHINA AND JAPAN ON THE BASIS OF RESPECT FOR THE INTERNATIONAL UNDERTAKINGS MENTIONED ABOVE, THE SETTLEMENT OF THE DISPUTE MUST CONFORM TO THE PRINCIPLES AND CONDITIONS LAID DOWN BY THE COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY IN THE FOLLOWING TERMS:

1. COMPATIBILITY WITH THE INTERESTS OF BOTH CHINA AND JAPAN - (BOTH COUNTRIES ARE MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE AND EACH IS ENTITLED TO CLAIM THE SAME CONSIDERATION FROM THE LEAGUE. A SOLUTION FROM WHICH BOTH DID NOT DERIVE BENEFIT WOULD NOT BE A GAIN TO THE CAUSE OF PEACE.)

2. CONSIDERATION FOR THE INTERESTS OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS.

TO MAKE PEACE BETWEEN TWO OF THE NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES WITHOUT REGARD FOR THE INTERESTS OF THE THIRD WOULD BE NEITHER JUST, NOR WISE, NOR IN THE INTERESTS OF PEACE.

3. CONFORMITY WITH EXISTING MULTILATERAL TREATIES OF THE COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS, THE PACT OF PARIS AND THE NINE POWER TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

(OVER)

18/2/33.....MJC/LN

(4) . RECOGNITION OF JAPAN'S INTERESTS
IN MANCHURIA

THE RIGHTS AND INTERESTS OF JAPAN IN MANCHURIA ARE FACTS WHICH CANNOT BE IGNORED, AND ANY SOLUTION WHICH FAILED TO RECOGNISE THEM AND TO TAKE INTO ACCOUNT ALSO THE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS OF JAPAN WITH THAT COUNTRY WOULD NOT BE SATISFACTORY.

(5) THE ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW TREATY RELATIONS BETWEEN CHINA AND JAPAN: - A STATEMENT OF THE RESPECTIVE RIGHTS, INTERESTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF BOTH COUNTRIES IN MANCHURIA IN NEW TREATIES, WHICH SHALL BE PART OF THE SETTLEMENT BY AGREEMENT, IS DESIRABLE IF FUTURE FRICTION IS TO BE AVOIDED AND MUTUAL CONFIDENCE AND COOPERATION ARE TO BE RESTORED.

(6) EFFECTIVE PROVISION FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF FUTURE DISPUTES: AS A COROLLARY TO THE ABOVE IT IS NECESSARY THAT PROVISION SHOULD BE MADE FOR FACILITATING THE PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF MINOR DISPUTES AS THEY ARISE.

(7) MANCHURIAN AUTONOMY: THE GOVERNMENT IN MANCHURIA SHOULD BE MODIFIED IN SUCH A WAY AS TO SECURE, CONSISTENTLY WITH THE SOVEREIGNTY AND ADMINISTRATIVE INTEGRITY OF CHINA, A LARGE MEASURE OF AUTONOMY DESIGNED TO MEET THE LOCAL CONDITIONS AND SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE THREE PROVINCES. THE NEW CIVIL REGIME MUST BE SO CONSTITUTED AND CONDUCTED AS TO SATISFY THE ESSENTIAL

(OVER)

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REQUIREMENTS OF GOOD GOVERNMENT.

(8) INTERNAL ORDER AND SECURITY AGAINST EXTERNAL AGGRESSION: THE INTERNAL ORDER OF THE COUNTRY SHOULD BE SECURED BY AN EFFECTIVE LOCAL GENDARMERIE FORCE AND SECURITY AGAINST EXTERNAL AGGRESSION SHOULD BE PROVIDED BY THE WITHDRAWAL OF ALL ARMED FORCES, OTHER THAN GENDARMERIE, AND BY THE CONCLUSION OF A TREATY OF NON-AGGRESSION BETWEEN THE COUNTRIES INTERESTED.

(9) ENCOURAGEMENT OF AN ECONOMIC RAPPROCHEMENT BETWEEN CHINA AND JAPAN: FOR THIS PURPOSE A NEW COMMERCIAL TREATY BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES IS DESIRABLE. SUCH A TREATY SHOULD AIM TO PLACING ON AN EQUITABLE BASIS THE COMMERCIAL RELATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES AND BRINGING THEM INTO CONFORMITY WITH THEIR IMPROVED POLITICAL RELATIONS.

(10) INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN CHINESE RECONSTRUCTION: SINCE THE PRESENT POLITICAL INSTABILITY IN CHINA IS AN OBSTACLE TO FRIENDSHIP WITH JAPAN AND AN ANXIETY TO THE REST OF THE WORLD (AS THE MAINTENANCE OF PEACE IN THE FAR EAST IS A MATTER OF INTERNATIONAL CONCERN) AND SINCE THE CONDITIONS ENUMERATED ABOVE CANNOT BE FULFILLED WITHOUT A STRONG CENTRAL GOVERNMENT IN CHINA, THE FINAL REQUISITE FOR A SATISFACTORY SOLUTION IS TEMPORARY INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN THE INTERNAL RECONSTRUCTION OF CHINA, AS SUGGESTED BY THE LATE DR. SUN YAT-SEN.

(OVER)

18/2/33 - TJA

R E U T E R

LEAGUE REPORT - 68SECTION 2

THE PROVISIONS OF THIS SECTION CONSTITUTE THE
RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ASSEMBLY UNDER ARTICLE XV,
PARAGRAPH FOUR, OF THE COVENANT.

HAVING DEFINED THE PRINCIPLES, CONDITIONS AND
CONSIDERATIONS APPLICABLE TO THE SETTLEMENT OF THE DISPUTE,
THE ASSEMBLY RECOMMENDS AS FOLLOWS:

(1) WHEREAS THE SOVEREIGNTY OVER MANCHURIA BELONGS TO
CHINA,

(A) CONSIDERING THAT THE PRESENCE OF JAPANESE TROOPS
OUTSIDE THE ZONE OF THE SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY, AND THEIR
OPERATIONS OUTSIDE THIS ZONE, ARE INCOMPATIBLE WITH THE
LEGAL PRINCIPLES WHICH SHOULD GOVERN THE SETTLEMENT OF THE
DISPUTE AND THAT IT IS NECESSARY TO ESTABLISH AS SOON AS
POSSIBLE A SITUATION CONSISTENT WITH THESE PRINCIPLES,
THE ASSEMBLY RECOMMENDS THE EVACUATION OF THESE TROOPS.
IN VIEW OF THE SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE CASE, THE
FIRST OBJECT OF THE NEGOTIATIONS RECOMMENDED HEREIN
SHOULD BE TO ORGANISE THIS EVACUATION AND TO DETERMINE
THE METHODS, STAGES AND TIME-LIMITS THEREOF;

(B) HAVING REGARD TO THE LOCAL CONDITIONS, SPECIAL
TO MANCHURIA, THE PARTICULAR RIGHTS AND INTERESTS
POSSESSED BY JAPAN THEREIN AND THE RIGHTS AND INTERESTS

(OVER)

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OF OTHER STATES, THE ASSEMBLY RECOMMENDS THE ESTABLISHMENT IN MANCHURIA WITHIN A REASONABLE PERIOD OF AN ORGANISATION UNDER THE SOVEREIGNTY OF AND COMPATIBLE WITH THE ADMINISTRATIVE INTEGRITY OF CHINA. THIS ORGANISATION SHOULD PROVIDE A WIDE MEASURE OF AUTONOMY, SHOULD BE IN HARMONY WITH LOCAL CONDITIONS AND SHOULD TAKE ACCOUNT OF THE MULTILATERAL TREATIES IN FORCE, THE PARTICULAR RIGHTS AND INTERESTS OF JAPAN, THE RIGHTS AND INTERESTS OF THIRD STATES AND, IN GENERAL, THE PRINCIPLES AND CONDITIONS REPRODUCED IN SECTION I (c) ABOVE; THE DETERMINATION OF THE RESPECTIVE POWERS OF AND RELATIONS BETWEEN THE CHINESE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT AND THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES SHOULD BE MADE THE SUBJECT OF A DECLARATION BY THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT HAVING THE FORCE OF AN INTERNATIONAL UNDERTAKING.

(2) WHEREAS, IN ADDITION TO THE QUESTIONS DEALT WITH IN THE TWO RECOMMENDATIONS 1A AND 1B, THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY MENTIONS, IN THE PRINCIPLES AND CONDITIONS FOR A SETTLEMENT OF THE DISPUTE SET OUT IN SECTION I (c) ABOVE, CERTAIN OTHER QUESTIONS AFFECTING THE GOOD UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN CHINA AND JAPAN ON WHICH PEACE IN THE FAR EAST DEPENDS: THE ASSEMBLY RECOMMENDS THE PARTIES TO SETTLE THESE QUESTIONS ON THE BASIS OF THE SAID PRINCIPLES AND CONDITIONS.

(MORE TO COME)

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3. WHEREAS THE NEGOTIATIONS NECESSARY FOR GIVING EFFECT TO THE FOREGOING RECOMMENDATIONS SHOULD BE CARRIED ON BY MEANS OF A SUITABLE ORGAN: THE ASSEMBLY RECOMMENDS THE OPENING OF NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO PARTIES IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE METHOD SPECIFIED HEREINAFTER:

[EACH OF THE PARTIES IS INVITED TO INFORM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL WHETHER IT ACCEPTS, SO FAR AS IT IS CONCERNED, THE RECOMMENDATION OF THE ASSEMBLY, SUBJECT TO THE SOLE CONDITION THAT THE OTHER PARTY ALSO ACCEPTS THEM. THE NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE PARTIES SHOULD TAKE PLACE WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF A COMMITTEE SET UP BY THE ASSEMBLY AS FOLLOWS: THE ASSEMBLY HEREBY INVITES THE GOVERNMENTS OF EACH TO APPOINT A MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE AS SOON AS THE SECRETARY-GENERAL SHALL HAVE INFORMED THEM THAT THE TWO PARTIES ACCEPT THE ASSEMBLY'S RECOMMENDATIONS. THE SECRETARY-GENERAL SHALL ALSO NOTIFY THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS OF THIS ACCEPTANCE AND INVITE EACH OF THEM TO APPOINT A MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE, SHOULD IT SO DESIRE. WITHIN ONE MONTH AFTER HAVING BEEN INFORMED OF THE ACCEPTANCE OF THE TWO PARTIES, THE SECRETARY-GENERAL SHALL TAKE ALL SUITABLE STEPS FOR THE OPENING OF NEGOTIATIONS.

IN ORDER TO ENABLE THE MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE, AFTER THE OPENING OF NEGOTIATIONS, TO JUDGE WHETHER EACH OF THE PARTIES IS ACTING IN CONFORMITY WITH THE ASSEMBLY'S RECOMMENDATIONS;

(over)

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(A) THE COMMITTEE WILL WHENEVER IT THINKS FIT, REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE NEGOTIATIONS AND PARTICULARLY ON THE NEGOTIATIONS WITH REGARD TO THE CARRYING-OUT OF RECOMMENDATIONS 1A AND B ABOVE: AS REGARDS RECOMMENDATIONS 1A, THE COMMITTEE WILL, IN ANY CASE, REPORT WITHIN THREE MONTHS OF THE OPENING OF NEGOTIATIONS. THESE REPORTS SHALL BE COMMUNICATED BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TO THE MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE AND TO THE NON-MEMBER STATES REPRESENTED ON THE COMMITTEE.

(B) THE COMMITTEE MAY SUBMIT TO THE ASSEMBLY ALL QUESTIONS RELATING TO THE INTERPRETATION OF SECTION 2 OF PART 4 OF THE PRESENT REPORT. THE ASSEMBLY SHALL GIVE THIS INTERPRETATION IN THE SAME CONDITIONS AS THOSE IN WHICH THE PRESENT REPORT IS ADOPTED IN CONFORMITY WITH ARTICLE XV PARAGRAPH 10 OF THE COVENANT.

SECTION 3.

IN VIEW OF THE SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE CASE, THE RECOMMENDATIONS MADE DO NOT PROVIDE FOR A MERE RETURN TO THE STATUS QUO EXISTING BEFORE SEPTEMBER 1931. THEY LIKEWISE EXCLUDE THE MAINTENANCE AND RECOGNITION OF THE EXISTING REGIME IN MANCHURIA, SUCH MAINTENANCE AND RECOGNITION BEING INCOMPATIBLE WITH THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF EXISTING INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS AND WITH THE GOOD UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES ON WHICH PEACE IN THE FAR EAST DEPENDS.

(OVER)

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R E U T E R

LEAGUE REPORT - 72

IT FOLLOWS THAT IN ADOPTING THE PRESENT REPORT THE MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE INTEND TO ABSTAIN, PARTICULARLY AS REGARDS THE EXISTING REGIME IN MANCHURIA, FROM ANY ACT WHICH MIGHT PREJUDICE OR DELAY THE CARRYING OUT OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SAID REPORT. THEY WILL CONTINUE NOT TO RECOGNISE THIS REGIME, EITHER DE JURE OR DE FACTO. THEY INTEND TO ABSTAIN FROM TAKING ANY ISOLATED ACTION WITH REGARD TO THE SITUATION IN MANCHURIA AND TO CONTINUE TO CONCERT THEIR ACTION AMONG THEMSELVES, AS WELL AS WITH THE INTERESTED STATES NOT MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE. AS REGARDS THE MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE WHO ARE SIGNATORIES OF THE NINE POWER TREATY, IT MAY BE RECALLED THAT, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THAT TREATY: "WHENEVER A SITUATION ARISES WHICH IN THE OPINION OF ANY ONE OF THEM INVOLVES THE APPLICATION OF THE STIPULATIONS OF THE PRESENT TREATY AND RENDERS DESIRABLE DISCUSSION OF SUCH APPLICATION, THERE SHALL BE FULL AND FRANK COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE CONTRACTING POWERS CONCERNED."

IN ORDER TO FACILITATE AS FAR AS POSSIBLE THE ESTABLISHMENT IN THE FAR EAST OF A SITUATION IN CONFORMITY WITH THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE PRESENT REPORT, THE SECRETARY-GENERAL IS INSTRUCTED TO COMMUNICATE A COPY OF THIS REPORT TO THE STATES, NON-MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE

(OVER)

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LEAGUE REPORT - 73

WHO ARE SIGNATORIES OF THE PACT OF PARIS OR OF THE
NINE POWER TREATY, INFORMING THEM OF THE ASSEMBLY'S
HOPE THAT THEY WILL ASSOCIATE THEMSELVES WITH THE
VIEWS EXPRESSED IN THE REPORT AND THAT THEY WILL,
IF NECESSARY, CONCERT THEIR ACTION AND THEIR ATTITUDE
WITH THE MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE.-REUTER

18/2/33

MJC/LN

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.

No. D 3380.

Date 4 / 4 / 32

C O P Y

Morning Translation.
March 27, 1932.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DEPARTURE OF THE MEMBERS OF THE ENQUIRY COMMISSION
OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

After staying in Shanghai for ten days, the members of the Enquiry Commission of the League of Nations left Shanghai yesterday morning in two groups. The representatives of the United States of America, France and Germany accompanied by Messrs. Wang Kwong Gee, Chang Ziang Ling and others, proceeded to the South Railway Station at 8 a.m. for Hangchow. Martial law was declared in Kantao by Mayor Wu Te-chen. Dr. Wellington Koo, the Chinese assessor, Mayor Wu Te-chen, Mr. Yue Hoong Chuen and Wun Ying Sing, Chief of the Public Safety Bureau were all in attendance at the South Station at the time of departure of the three members. The party left at 9.10 a.m. and the Public Safety Bureau detailed some forty policemen to protect the members en route.

At about 10 a.m. Lord Lytton and the Italian representative together with Dr. V.K. Wellington Koo, Mr. Shosida, the Japanese representative and Mr. Wu Siu Foong boarded the s.s. Tuh Ho for Hanking. Mayor Wu Te-chen, Mr. Yue Hoong Chuen and Wun Ying Sing were present to bid the party farewell. The s.s. Tuh Ho left at noon.

C O P Y

Morning Translation.
March 27, 1932.

MISCELLANEOUS

The Eastern Times publishes the following telegram from Hangchow:-

ARRIVAL OF THE MEMBERS OF THE INQUIRY COMMISSION OF
THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS IN HANGCHOW

At 1.15 p.m. March 26, the United States, French and Germany members of the Inquiry Commission of the League of Nations accompanied by some 20 Chinese arrived at Hangchow. They will proceed to Hanking by the Hanking-Hangchow Road at 7 a.m. March 27.

C O P Y

Hornbaker Translation.
March 26, 1932.

MISCELLANEOUS

Sin Wan Pao Comment:

DEPARTURE OF LEAGUE COMMISSION FROM SHANGHAI.

The members of the Inquiry Commission of the League of Nations, after spending over ten days in Shanghai, will leave to-day. Whilst in Shanghai they heard explanations given by the Chinese and paid a visit to the war zone. However we do not know what their impression is.

During a conversation held last night with the local journalists, none of the members of the Commission expressed their opinions. Perhaps they cannot do so on account of their mission.

As the members of the Commission have visited Chapei and its vicinity, it is clear that the allegation that the Chinese Army would menace the peace and good order of the Foreign Settlements is devoid of foundation and there is no necessity for the Chinese to refute the accusation that the Chinese Army attacked the Japanese first as the conditions in Chapei have clearly proved this to be a myth.

We can also ask the members of the Commission whether or not the destruction of the various cultural institutions was necessary. The League Covenant and the Peace Pacts are for the purpose of preventing the outbreak of hostilities. Japan did not declare war on China, yet the acts of destruction committed by her in Shanghai are exactly those of war. Gentlemen, please consider whether she is guilty or not of having violated the League Covenant and Peace Pacts which, if not strictly observed, will become simple scraps of paper.

CONFIDENTIAL

Morning Translation.
March 26, 1932.

MISCELLANEOUS

The Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers publish the following report :-

Lord Lytton, Chairman of the Inquiry Commission of the League of Nations, Dr. Wellington Koo, and others numbering over sixty, will leave Shanghai for Hanking at 11 a.m. to-day in the s.s. "Teh Woo".

Two or three members of the Inquiry Commission will proceed first for Hangchow, leaving here at 9.15 a.m. to-day in company with Jang Kwang Chi, Chief Secretary to Dr. Wellington Koo. They will pay a flying visit to the West Lake before proceeding to Hanking which they propose to do in motor cars.

During a conversation with a number of local journalists last night, Lord Lytton stated that while in Shanghai he received lots of information from visitors. He will first go to Hanking, thence to Peiping en route to Manchuria. The Commission expects to spend three or four weeks in Manchuria and its mission will occupy six or nine ~~months~~ time. After making enquiries, the Commission will again proceed to Japan and also return to China in July or August next before completing the work entrusted to it.

C O L Y

Morning Translation.
March 26, 1932.

MISCELLANEOUS

China Times publishes the following comments :-

THE MISSION OF THE LEAGUE'S INQUIRY COMMISSION TO THE
WORLD.

Since its arrival in China, the Chinese people have repeatedly given loyal expressions of their aspirations and have extended their sincere welcome to the Inquiry Commission of the League of Nations. After a short stay in Shanghai, the Commission is now proceeding to the North via Hanking to carry out its mission of studying the North-East affair. On the event of their departure, we now again offer the members of the Commission our hearty congratulations and trust our expectations will be realized.

The foremost question of developing civilization and increasing human welfare is universal love and peace, the greatest enemies to which are war and destruction. The most important instrument for the maintenance of peace is organized law. For 3000 years, since the publication of "The Principles of War and Peace" by "Glow Hughes" (?) in 1625, there exist the International Covenant and Peace Pact which are the results of untiring energies by various countries and promoters of peace. Consequent upon this, many international conflicts of lesser significance have been avoided. After the conclusion of the Great War, the Allied Powers organized the League of Nations and International Court as organs for the execution of the tenets of the International Covenant and for the protection of peace. Since then the world has been enjoying comparative peace.

It is a deplorable affair that the International Covenant which is solemnly respected by the world was violated by Japan in her action on September 18, 1931, for it compelled the Powers to return to their positions prior to 1914 and to increase their armaments. The whole world is again thrown into terror and confusion.

For the past six months, the League of Nations has been doing its utmost to understand the effects of the Sino-Japanese controversy on the world peace. It aims not only at the maintenance of peace in one corner of the world but is also striving to uphold and guard the peace which has been acknowledged by the whole world during the last three centuries. Therefore, the League deputed the Inquiry Commission to conduct a practical search into matters as they stand at present in the Far East. In this role, the members of the Inquiry Commission resemble judges of a preliminary court, and what we are expecting from the Commission is simply that they will perform their duties as judges in an independent spirit. We also hope that the members of the Commission will avoid all worries of international politics and be guided solely by justice and righteousness when carefully studying the truth of the Sino-Japanese conflict which has been with us since September 18.

On completing their enquiries, the members will submit a full report to the League of Nations which in turn will make known to the world the truth of the matter and the degree of danger which it menaced the world peace. They must give their just decisions and condier affairs in their present state are to be allowed to develop in their natural course, or, for the purpose of salvaging the welfare of the world, the time has come for all countries to give their unanimous support to the League of Nations. In this manner, the Inquiry Commission will have discharged its mission to the world and the members of the Commission will not only bring benefit to the East but will secure the future peace of the world as well.

C O P Y.

Morning Translation.
March 25, 1937.

MISCELLANEOUS

DEPARTURE OF THE LEAGUE INQUIRY COMMISSION FOR HANKING

The Inquiry Commission of the League of Nations, headed by Lord Lytton, had decided to leave Shanghai for Hanking tomorrow March 26. The group, which will be joined by Chinese and Japanese delegates, will proceed to Hanking in the s.s. "Tuchwo" (which will leave at 11 a.m. to-morrow) and in the s.s. "Kiang Ksin" which will sail tomorrow night. Dr. Wellington Koo will accompany General McCoy, General Gladel and Dr. Schnee to Hanking via Harchow.

C O P Y

Morning Translation.
March 28, 1932.

MISCELLANEOUS

The Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers :

THE LEAGUE COMMISSION TO LEAVE SHANGHAI ON MARCH 26.

The Inquiry Commission of the League of Nations has decided to leave Shanghai for Nanking on the morning of March 26.

According to information given by the Secretariat of the Commission, five members of the Commission may proceed to Hangchow on the morning of the same day and pay this town a flying visit before proceeding to Nanking by motor car. However, this proposal may be cancelled should there be sufficient accommodation for all the members of the Commission in the steamer proceeding to Nanking.

The Commission expects to remain in Nanking for four days and then leave for the North on April 1. The Commission will not stop at Tientsin on their journey to Peiping.

C O P Y

Afternoon Translation.
March 22, 1932.

MISCELLANEOUS

The Pictorial Shanghai publishes the following
item :-

LOCAL SHOPKEEPERS TO RESUME BUSINESS AFTER DEPARTURE
OF LEAGUE'S COMMISSION

It is reported that all the shopkeepers in
this locality will formally resume their business some time
after March 26 when the Inquiry Commission of the League
of Nations will have left Shanghai and the Japanese with-
drawn their forces.

We fear however that the Japanese Army will not
withdraw after the departure of the Inquiry Commission.

C O P Y

Morning Translation.
March 22, 1932.

MISCELLANEOUS

Shun Pao:

INSPECTION OF WAR ZONE BY LEAGUE'S INQUIRY COMMISSION

Yesterday and inspection of the war zones was made by the members of League's Commission, who were accompanied by both Chinese and Japanese. They departed from the Cathay Hotel at 9 a.m. and were escorted by officers commissioned by the Japanese Military Headquarters. On their way along North Szechuen Road, Paoshing Road, Paotung, Paoshan and Chungshing Roads to Chenju, they observed only ruins, bricks and tiles from demolished houses, but not a human being except Japanese sentinels who were stationed at important posts and sections. Defence work seemed in progress everywhere in Chenju where they alighted from their cars. They entered the Chinan University where Japanese military officers presented each member with a Japanese military map having transliterations in English. The map showed the situation after the Chinese withdrawal and the Japanese occupation of the evacuated area. After examining the Hung Hien Library, the Japanese drew the attention of the members to several posters which were pasted on walls containing charges opposing the arrival of League's Commission in China.

After finishing the inspection of the first line, the party proceeded to inspect the second line. They passed along Tahtung, Hsinming Roads to North Railway Station where they were received by the Japanese in a small room in the Station. On the table a big map was spread and the Japanese described in detail with the assistance of the map how they had fought. For nearly an hour, Lord Lytton asked many questions regarding the events and enquired also the reason why the Japanese had bombed the houses of the common people who did not have the slightest chance to resist. The party then left the Station and proceeded along Boundary Road and Paoshan Road to the Commercial Press and the Eastern Library where they conducted a general inspection and showed signs of regret.

Along the third line, they passed Hsientung Station at the end of the North Szechuen Road, Chinan, Tungchi Roads and arrived at Kung Dah Cotton Mill where the Japanese Military Headquarters are situated. Here the party rested and was invited to tiffin by General Shi-rokawa who, after the meal, enquired of Lord Lytton whether it was necessary for them to inspect Woosung. Dr. Wellington Koo insisted on the going pointing out that Woosung is an important place so it was decided to visit it.

After 3 p.m. the party left for Woosung proceeding along the Military Road, which is the busiest thoroughfare of the Japanese troops. Evidences of Japanese defence work were visible along the river bank. All houses in Woosung village are demolished and the scene presented is similar to that after a severe earthquake. They reached Woosung Forts at 3.50 p.m. where they saw most of the destroyed guns. The party then returned to the Cathay Hotel.

C O P Y

Morning translation
March 22, 1938.

MISCELLANEOUS

Sin Wan Pao :

When the party including the members of the Inquiry Commission arrived at the North Railway Station, Rear-Admiral Uyematsu of the Japanese Navy received them and laid a map before Lord Lytton to whom he gave explanations. Lord Lytton in a grave manner submitted the following questions to which Rear-Admiral Uyematsu replied :-

- Q: Why did your soldiers commit such cruel and inhuman acts of demolishing the houses of innocent Chinese civilians in Chapei ?
- A: As Chinese soldiers were residing in the houses occupied by the Chinese civilians and were beyond the reach of gunfire, they were bombed by our aeroplanes.
- Q: I don't imagine that all the occupants in these ruined houses were Chinese soldiers. Why did the Japanese murder all of them indiscriminately ?
- A: After the Japanese planes had reconnoitred the district and marked those houses occupied by Chinese soldiers, their bombardment then followed.
- Q: How could the Japanese aviators who flew very high know whether the houses were occupied by Chinese civilians or soldiers ?
- A: The Japanese aviators were able by inspection to detect these houses.
- Q: Why were all the civilian houses in Chapei burnt down ?
- A: They were burnt because the Chinese soldiers were being sheltered in them and they stored ammunition in them. The Chinese soldiers set fire to other houses when they withdrew. (Editor note : the good order by which the general withdrawal was effected by our army has been confirmed by the foreign newspapers. The Japanese accusation is false and this is a disgrace.)

Finally, Lord Lytton asked the following observation : As the object of the Japanese troops in the present crisis is to protect their overseas nationals, why did they attack the North Railway Station which is very far away from the districts where the local Japanese overseas reside ? The Japanese were unable to answer this question. Lord Lytton then expressed his dissatisfaction by saying to the Japanese, "All right, thank you. That is enough."

On the party's return to the Cathay Hotel, at 5.30 p.m. yesterday, Dr. Pilt (?), Vice-Secretary to the Commission, made the following statement to Chinese and foreign journalists at 6.30 p.m. :-

"The Inquiry Commission left shortly after 9 a.m. to inspect the war zone. They visited Chapei, Changju and other adjacent districts in the forenoon. They took tiffin in the Japanese military headquarters, after which they inspected Woosung Forts. Owing to lack of time, the party could not visit the various Chinese universities which were ruined during the hostilities. Everything in the Woosung Forts is demolished."

C O P Y

Morning Translation.
March 22, 1932.

MISCELLANEOUS

Dr. Pilt then conversed with our
reported as follows :-

- Q: In your opinion, can the present operations be
classified as war or are they simply a clash ?
- A: They appear to be warlike.
- Q: What are your impressions after the inspection ?
- A: Everything has been demolished. The whole scene
is similar to that on the Western front during
the World War.

C O P Y.

Morning Translation.
March 20, 1939.

MISCELLANEOUS

Eastern Times:

ITINERARY FOR INSPECTION OF WARZONE BY LEAGUE'S
ENQUIRY COMMISSION

With regard to the inspection of the war zone by members of the League's Inquiry Commission, Mr. Chang Ziang Ling, Chief of General Affairs of the Chinese Delegation, yesterday consulted with the Chief Secretary of the Japanese delegation as to how the Chinese are going to accompany the Commission to inspect the war zone. Mr. Chang suggested nine Chinese accompany the Commission while the Japanese suggested that the ~~maximum~~ number of Chinese should only be five and furthermore they must be members of the Chinese Delegation. As to the itinerary, the Commission will first inspect Chapei then Kiangwan, Chenju and, if time allows, will also inspect Woosung.

Motor-cars to convey the party will be provided by the Chinese and the Japanese will commission one military officer for each car to serve as guide.

C O P Y

Morning Translation.
March 19, 1932.

MISCELLANEOUS

The Sin Wan Pao publishes the following comment:-

LEAGUE INQUIRY COMMISSION : JUSTICE AND JUDGMENT.

Some days have now elapsed since the arrival in Shanghai of the members of the Inquiry Commission of the League of Nations. During this period the various Chinese public bodies of this city have openly received these investigators with the greatest degree of sincerity and trust. With this attitude of perfect frankness, representatives of the abovementioned institutions offered the Commission certain statements regarding the Sino-Japanese embroglio. In turn, the League's investigators displayed the highest evidence of sincerity in dealing with us. In addition to assuring the members of the Commission of our respect, we felt honoured by their attention.

Two days ago, we, members of the local Chinese press, entertained the League's members to tea, when Lord Lytton delivered an address which moved us very much indeed. The address contained such expressions as : "The seed of peace should be nursed by righteousness in order that it may grow up and prosper," and "If the members of the press will only guide themselves to serve as the army of peace, the peace of the world must then actually exist." Such expressions, the meaning of which is so clear, are perfectly commendable. On thing that deserves close study is Lord Lytton's explanation of the original signification of the word "justice," the meaning of which Lord Lytton analysed as being different from that of "judgment."

Notwithstanding the real difference in the meaning of the words "justice" and "judgment", we are entirely confident that whatever the circumstances may be, justice can not be dealt unless by a minute judgment of the case. When justice exists, judgment must be dealt first.

The League of Nations is an organization which upholds justice and maintains peace amongst the nations. The nature of this international institution does not conform with that of the International Tribunal, the former not being held responsible whatever for delivering judgment. The nations of the world trust the League because they expect it will deal impartial judgment in all cases of conflicts in international affairs in a similar manner as a judge does when hearing cases. Forced armed invasion will continue one after another uninterruptedly and to support justice and maintain peace in these instances is a very difficult matter in case of the failure of the League to fulfill its responsibility. According to the tenets of the League's covenant, the signatory nations are authorized to restrict the activities of the nation which violates any of the covenant's clauses and constitutes menace to the peace of the world. Such restriction is considered to serve as a warning to the offending nation in a similar way as the sentence is dealt to a culprit in accordance with the Court's judgment.

As the mission of the members of the Commission of Inquiry of the League of Nations on arriving in this city is to conduct investigations into the Sino-Japanese conflict, their work resembles that of a court striving to

2nd Morning Translation.
March 19, 1932.

MISCELLANEOUS

detect the truth of the case and prove the evidences. What we submitted to the world-famous investigators is a record of acknowledged incidents and their authentic proofs. Everywhere traces can be seen by the investigators, the ruins of devastated territories by shells and the distressful situation of the mailed fist can be observed. Consequently, the truth and the evidences both present themselves for apparent judgment, so our statements appear unnecessary.

Should the investigators collect the truth and evidences as much as possible during their minute inspections and arrive therefrom at a righteous judgment, we shall offer them our gratitude and sing their praises for having succeeded in upholding justice and maintaining the peace of the world.

We hope that the Inquiry Commission will pay attention to the following matters :-

1) When in Japan the Inquiry Commission was favourably treated and numerous stories of the anti-Chinese nature were recounted. The Chinese, who are in a state of distress, have no time to conduct propaganda and will supply only bare facts. The Commission should conduct the inquiry thoroughly and should not be deceived by wicked Japanese propagandists.

2) According to the Yearly Report for 1931 the Japanese population is 346 persons to each square mile and the Chinese population in Kiangsu is 236 to each square mile, 357 in Chekiang and 614 in Shantung. This shows that China is more densely populated than Japan. Famine refugees are being sent to Manchuria yearly from Shantung and Honan Provinces. Manchuria is not Japan's living necessity and should be the living necessity of China.

3) Japan has established a puppet government in Manchuria and violated the League's Covenant and cast aside the Chinese open door policy in Manchuria.

4) During a function when the members of the Inquiry Commission were entertained, General Araki, ex-Minister of War, accused China of not being an organized State. Such an accusation is ridiculous. Although the organization of the National Government cannot be said to be as good as that of England, America, France, Italy, or Germany, it is nevertheless no worse than the Japanese Government. In Japan reactionaries are always active, militarists interfere in politics, officials are corrupt, assassinations of officials are frequent and dissensions exist amongst the partisans, etc. China has neither violated any Peace Pacts nor encroached upon the territory of other Powers.

China Times Comment.

LORD LYTTON'S INSINUATION.

At the reception given by the Association of Chinese Universities and Colleges on March 16, Lord Lytton, Chairman of the Commission of Inquiry of the League of Nations, during the course of a speech, made the following remarks:- "It is impossible for any Nation to cultivate hatred and be hostile towards other countries and then expect the League to step in and save them from the consequences of that attitude". If we carefully analyse these few words, we can at once understand the attitude of the League Commission which has an important mission for world peace and we can also end our dream of depending on the League to settle the Sino-Japanese dispute.

By interpreting Lord Lytton's hint, it appears that the Sino-Japanese conflict originates from hatred and hostility against Japan fostered by China and that China expects the League of Nations to save her by submitting the Manchurian affair to it for decision. Before investigating the truth of the whole problem or before attempting to comprehend China's desire to maintain peace, the League Commission has already displayed its prejudices on the matter. Where is the spirit of "upholding justice" which the Commission has so constantly boosted ?

Who was responsible for starting the Wanpoashan Incident ? Who was responsible for the Manchurian Imbroglio ? Who started the provocative Shanghai Incident on January 28 ? Has the Commission made a careful investigation into these incidents ? Has the Commission investigated the unreasonable aggressions which China has suffered at the hands of Japan ? The economic boycott in such instances is China's sole pacific weapon to enforce peace. Can this be called hatred or even an hostile act ? At present, Japan is invading Shanghai in an undeclared war on China and the latter has resisted in the proper spirit of self-defence; can this be called provocation ? China, in Lord Lytton's opinion, should be partitioned by the powers and should not resort to economic boycott. China should also be invaded by all the powers and should never resort to self-defence. Thus the empty twaddle about peace by the League of Nations is nothing but deceit and the League's covenant is nothing but a piece of waste paper.

What the Chinese ask is simply the truth of the facts, justice, and the solemn interpretation of the League's Covenant. We do not expect salvation from the League of Nations or from any other country in the world, because we are fully aware that salvation depends entirely on one's own strength.

March 18, 1932.

Morning Translation.

The Sin Wan Pao reports:-

LORD LYTTON'S HOPE ON SINO-JAPANESE PEACE QUESTION.

At a tiffin party served at noon yesterday by the Shanghai Chinese Journalist Association in honour of the members of the Inquiry Commission of the League of Nations, Lord Lytton informed a reporter of the Sin Wan Pao that the Commission proposes to leave Shanghai on March 26 but it is not known whether the proposed departure will be postponed or not. However, he expressed the hope that when the Commission is proceeding to Nanking by rail, peace between China and Japan will already have been successfully arranged and that the Commission will during its journey find that the lines of the Chinese and Japanese forces are no longer in existence.

. March 16, 1932.

Afternoon Translation.

The Chian Times publishes the following telegram from
Nanking:-

LEAGUE'S INQUIRY COMMISSION TO SPEND A WEEK HERE.

The various ministries in Nanking have received a telegram from Dr Wellington Koo reporting that the members of the Inquiry Commission will spend one week or ten days in Snanghai before proceeding to Nanking by Steamer and will pay a visit to President Lin Sen of the National Government.

The Nanking Authorities have provided accomodation for the members of the Inquiry Commission in the premises of the Moral Discipline Club.

China Times and other local newspapers:-

LEAGUE COMMISSION FETED BY CHINESE OFFICIALS.

At 12.30 p.m. yesterday, Mr. Quo Tai Chi, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, gave a tiffin party in honour of Lord Lytton and other members of the Commission of Enquiry of the League of Nations in Sir Ho Tung's residence at Seymour Road. Those in attendance were:- Mr. T.V. Soong, Minister of Finance, Mayor Wu Teh-chen, Chief Secretary O.K. Yui, Dr. H.H. Kung, Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese Assessor to the Commission, Mr. Yu Teh Ching, Sir Hope Simpson, Chairman of the Flood Relief Committee of the League of Nations, and other prominent persons. The party lasted until 3.30 p.m.

In his welcome speech, Mr. Quo Tai Chi expressed China's implicit confidence in the wisdom and ability of the League of Nations to effect a settlement of the Sino-Japanese dispute through the services of the Commission of Inquiry now visiting Shanghai.

Dr. Wellington Koo's Tea-party.

Between 5 p.m. and 7 p.m. yesterday, the members of the Commission of Enquiry were entertained at a tea party given by Dr. Wellington Koo at No. 1550 Bubbling Well Road. Count Ciano, Italian Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Cunningham, U.S. Consul-General, Brig-Gen. MacNaghten, Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, Mr. J.F. Brennan, British Consul-General, Admiral Kelly, Dr. H.H. Kung, Mayor Wu Teh-chen and Mr. Quo Tai Chi were among the 400 guests present.

Dinner at Cathay Hotel given by Mayor Wu Teh-chen.

At 8 p.m. yesterday, General Wu Teh-chen, Mayor of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, entertained the members of Commission of Inquiry of the League of Nations and local Chinese and foreign high officials to a dinner held in the Cathay Hotel. The party broke up at 10 p.m.

Addressing his welcome to the Commission of Inquiry, Mayor Wu related the wanton destruction of deserted houses and populous districts by the Japanese whose rifles and bombs spared neither woman nor child in their undeclared war on China. In conclusion, Mayor Wu voiced China's hope that the League of Nations would uphold Justice and that right would defeat might in the long run.

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers:

ARRIVAL OF COMMISSION OF INQUIRY OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Owing to rough weather the s.s. "President Adams" arrived at Woosung at 8.30 p.m. yesterday. A welcoming party including Dr. Wellington Koo, representative of the National Government, Mr. Quo Tai Chi, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Wu Teh-Chen, Shanghai Municipality Mayor, and Mr. O.K.Yui, Chief Secretary to the Shanghai Mayor, various local foreign high officials and merchants included Messrs. Yuen Li Tan and Sing-Loh-Hsu, Chinese newspaper representatives and other representatives of the various National Government's Ministries went aboard the steamer and offered their greetings to the five Members of the Commission of Enquiry of the League of Nations. Ten minutes later, Dr. Wellington Koo, and other representatives of the party led the members of the Commission, boarded a launch provided by the Chinese authorities and started for the Customs Jetty.

The Customs Jetty and vicinity were guarded by foreign and Chinese detectives and policemen of the Shanghai Municipal Police.

Immediately after the Commission members landed, Brig. General MacNaghten, Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, welcomed them. Hundreds of natives of Zauchow holding white flags in their hands participated in the welcome and shouted "Long live the League of Nations", "Long live the Republic of China", "Welcome the members of the Commission of Inquiry of the league of Nations", "Support justice and righteousness", etc.

At 9.10 p.m. the party reached the Cathay Hotel where they are staying .

TO-DAY'S PROGRAM.

The members of the Commission of Inquiry of the League of Nations will be entertained to-day as follows:-

<u>Time.</u>	<u>Place.</u>	<u>Host.</u>
12 noon.	157 Seymour Road.	Quo Tai Chi, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs.
4 p.m.-7 p.m.	1550 Bubbling Well Rd.	Dr. V.K. Wellington Koo, Representative of the National Government.
8 p.m.	Cathay Hotel.	Wu Teh-chen, Mayor of Shanghai Municipality.

It is understood that the Chamber of Commerce will entertain the members of the Inquiry Commission of the League of Nations on the night of March 18.

March 14, 1932.

Afternoon Translation.

CHINA TIMES TRUSTS MEMBERS OF LEAGUE COMMISSION WILL ABIDE
BY TENETS OF LEAGUE COVENANT.

In its editorial article, the China Times expresses its hearty welcome to the Commission of Enquiry of the League of Nations whose important mission is to study the present Sino-Japanese crisis. The paper says that China sincerely hopes that the members of the Commission of Enquiry will abide by the tenets of the League Covenant, the Peace Pact, and the Nine Power Pact in arriving at a decision. In this manner they will have no difficulty in revealing to the world both the right and the wrong of this very much complicated problem.

March 14, 1932.

Morning Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers publish the following report:-

WELCOME OF THE LEAGUE COMMISSION.

The members of the Enquiry Commission of the League of Nations are expected to arrive in Shanghai at 5 p.m. to-day on the s.s. "President Adams", one of the Robert Dollar Steamship Company's vessels.

According to information given by officers of the company a tender will be provided at the Customs Jetty at 4.30 p.m. to-day to convey those persons to the ship who are to welcome the Commission.

Dr. Wellington Koo, the Delegate of the National Government, together with Wang Kwang Chi, his Chief Secretary and Mayor Wu Te Chen, of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai and ten representatives of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, have been appointed to board the steamer to welcome the members of the Commission on their arrival.

Meeting of Special District Citizen's Federation.

The Shanghai Special District Citizens' Federation and the Federation of Street Unions held a joint meeting at 3 p.m. yesterday at which the following resolutions were passed:-

- (1) That a general strike be declared(? on March 14) as a token showing the distress of the people.
- (2) That posters in English and Chinese be pasted with the following inscriptions:-
 - (a) Welcome to the Enquiry Commission of the League of Nations.
 - (b) Support the Regulations of the League of Nations, Kellogg Pact and Nine Powers' Pact.
 - (c) Restrict Japan's violence and violation of the Peace Pacts.
- (3) That all the members of the two Federations be invited to affix their signatures and chops on March 16 to a detailed report to be submitted to the Enquiry Commission.
The report will consist of five chapters outlining the causes of the Anti-Japanese movements.

Work Done, Lord Lytton And Party Quit Shores Of China For Trip Home

Triestino Liner Gange Also Carries Dr. Koo To Geneva; Heavy Guard At Jetty; Date Of Report Publication Unknown

TEXT OF SURVEY GUARDED—"YOUR LAST CHANCE" LYTTON TELLS SCRIBES

Lord Lytton, "father" of the League of Nations Commission report bearing his name, sailed from Shanghai at 11.30 a.m. yesterday for Geneva, via Milan, on the Lloyd Triestino liner Gange with the American and Italian members of his party and Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, Chinese assessor to the League, also en route to Europe there to assume the twin posts of Chinese delegate to the League council meeting and Minister to France. To the last Lord Lytton, British member and chairman of the Commission, kept his secret well, that concerning the contents of the lengthy report on Sino-Japanese conditions in Manchuria which the entire world is awaiting tensely. "This is your last chance," he told reporters affably as he was taken on

the steamer's gangplank by cameramen.

Extreme vigilance was shown by the various local policing bodies who mustered more than 150 men at the Customs jetty by 8.30 a.m. These maintained a cordon which separated the two parties, that of Lord Lytton and that of Dr. Koo, from a crowd of 300 persons that gathered to see the send-off.

Those accompanying the League head, members of the Commission formed in the hectic days of last January and which has been travelling over the actual trouble grounds in the Far East since last March, were General F. R. McCoy, American member, and Count Aldrovandi Mare-Scotti, Italian member. Others in the party included Mrs. McCoy and the Hon. W. W. Astor. Dr. E. Schance and General Claudel, the German and French members of the Commission, are returning to Geneva via Harbin and Siberia.

Date Of Report

Mystery meanwhile surrounds the date on which the sensational report is to be published. It was signed unanimously on Saturday morning at Peking, a voluminous document supposed to contain more than 100,000 words. Two sealed copies are being left behind, one for China, the other for Japan. On an as yet unnamed date it will be published simultaneously throughout the world. That this may occur before the two parties reach Geneva is indicated in rumors to the effect that the report will go part of the way by aeroplane. The League will not consider it, it is reported, at the forthcoming League Assembly but at a special session early in November.

Dr. Koo's party was first at the jetty yesterday. He had received at his home, at 9.30, Mr. T. V. Soong, acting President of the Executive Yuan and Minister of Finance; Mr. Wang Ching-wei, ex-President of the Yuan, and Dr. Lo Wen-kan, Minister of Foreign Affairs. With these dignitaries and six secretaries who are taking the trip with him, he boarded the Customs launch Ching Hui at 9.46.

Band Plays

Lord Lytton arrived a minute later, accompanied by his party and Mayor Wu Teh-chen of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai. He stepped upon the Bund from his motor car and shook hands with Sir Frederick Maze, Inspector-General of Customs; Sir John F. Brennan, K.C.M.G., British Consul-General; Count C. di Ciano, Italian Minister, and many other foreign and Chinese leading personages. The band of the Municipality's police force was meanwhile playing. More than 100 International Settlement police, headed by Superintendent L. Robertson, 40 police belonging to the Bureau of Public Safety and a group of Customs officers were present to keep the cordon effective.

Lord Lytton and his party boarded the Bureau's steam launch "Kung An" and arrived at the steamer's side at 10.02 a.m. As he walked up the gangplank he stopped for a moment, saying that the photographers were eager for some last "shots" and called to them that it was their last chance.

When Mrs. McCoy arrived at the door of the liner's music room she was presented with a bouquet by Miss Lin, daughter of Mrs. Lin Tsung-shan, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs. Several other

Captain Camelli of the Gange asked members of the two parties in to the dining saloon to rest. There they joined in a toast in champagne.

The visitors left the ship at 10.25. It had been planned to sail at 11 but an adverse tide delayed the start half an hour. In a few last words to the press Dr. Koo made a final plea to Chinese to work hard together for the country's salvation.

To Land In Venice

Lord Lytton's personal plans are to land in Venice from the Gange, where he will be met probably by his daughter, Lady Hermanie Cobbold, who lives in Milan. After a visit with her he will proceed to England and, it is believed, be met there by his wife.

The two Commission members taking the land route intend to leave Harbin on September 12. They may fly, with the remaining members of the staff and the Secretariat, from Harbin to either Taitshihar or Manchuli, if conditions require it.

The work of Lord Lytton has received high commendation from various circles because of the unflinching way he carried on despite a serious and lengthy illness. That he should have braved through in such a fashion is the face of an arduous and delicate task as he and his Commission were called upon to perform, has won

for him much praise. His unflinching courage, tact and patience, it is believed and hoped, will have contributed much to the solution of the delicate situation in the Far East.

JBRC/9.

Lord Lytton And Party Arrive At Shanghai By Aeroplane From Peiping

Full Story Of Early Morning Signing Of The
Historic Document; Lord Lytton Says The
World Must Judge Of Finished Work

PARTY TO SAIL FOR EUROPE BY GANGE LEAVING HERE THIS MORNING

Lord Lytton, head of the League of Nations Commission of Inquiry into Manchuria, accompanied by General and Mrs. McCoy, Count Aldrovandi, and members of his suite, arrived at Hongkiao Aerodrome yesterday afternoon in Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang's tri-motored Ford aeroplane after a six-hour flight from Peiping for the purpose of boarding the s.s. Gange which is to sail for Europe early this morning. The report of the Commission had only been completed and signed in Peiping early yesterday morning and the task of the Commission has now ended. Lord Lytton declined to grant any newspaper interviews yesterday afternoon and after being officially welcomed here, went to the Cathay Hotel from where he will embark this morning.

As early as 1 o'clock the aerodrome at Hongkiao was being well guarded by police of the Public Safety Bureau under General Wen Ying-shing, the Commissioner. There were also a number of Chinese soldiers on guard and police officers from the Shanghai Municipal Council.

By the time the giant air-liner arrived at 1.50 p.m., having left Peiping at 10 a.m., there were at least 200 people at the aerodrome to give the distinguished visitors a welcome. Among those present were noticed Mayor Wu Teh-chen, Dr. Wellington V. K. Koo (newly-appointed Chinese Minister to France), Count C. di Ciano (Italian Minister), Mr. Liu Dzong-zhi (Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs), representatives of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce and many leading foreign and Chinese personalities.

Hearty Welcome

A hearty welcome was accorded Lord Lytton and the other eight passengers of the plane, Mayor Wu and Dr. Wellington Koo being among the first to offer congratulations on their safe arrival. Lord Lytton, who looked fairly well considering his recent illness, when asked to grant an interview to the many newspaper representatives gathered to meet him, courteously intimated that he had nothing to say and did not wish to be interviewed.

Accompanied by Mayor Wu and headed by two European police officers on motor cycles, Lord Lytton immediately drove to the Cathay Hotel. Other members of the party followed in the many motor cars. Invitations to restaurants were refused on account of the intemperance of the Chinese.

To Leave To-Day

Lord Lytton spent the night quietly at the Hotel and he, together with his fellow commissioners will board the s.s. Gange this morning, the tender leaving the Customs Jetty at 8.30. Dr. Wellington Koo is also proceeding to France by the same boat.

The full story of the departure from Peiping and the early morning signing of the historic document (still being kept secret) is told in the Reuter Telegrams which follow:

Commissioners' Leave

PEIPING, Sept. 4. — Lord Lytton, accompanied by General F. R. McCoy, the American member of the League Commission, and Mrs. McCoy, Count Mare-Scotti, the Italian member, Mr. W. H. Donald, adviser to Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang and the Hon. W. W. Astor, Lord Lytton's secretary, hopped off at 10 o'clock this morning in the Marshal's plane on their way to Shanghai.

Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang personally saw the party off. — Reuter.

Historic Ceremony

PEIPING, Sept. 4. — At 8 o'clock this morning, the Lytton report, for which the whole world has been waiting, was signed in the German hospital here. Lord Lytton was the first to affix his signature, the other four members of the Commission followed him. The ceremony took place on the balcony of the hospital where Lord Lytton has been lying since he arrived here from Japan on July 26.

Besides all the members of the Commission nearly the whole of the Secretariat was present as well as members of the hospital staff and other interested spectators.

Staff Works All Night

The signing of the report this morning represents the outcome of a special spurt to complete the document before the departure of Lord Lytton for Shanghai this morning. Members of the Commission worked until midnight last night and then retired to bed in view of to-day's long flight. But the staff of the Secretariat continued its labours until dawn, completing a report which is believed to comprise 400 pages running to more than 100,000 words. It marks the culmination of labours begun last January when the Commission held its first meeting in Geneva prior to sailing for New York.

With the signing of the report this morning the Commission as such, ceased to exist, its last official act being to pass a vote of thanks to the Commission's medical officer, Dr. Juvelet, who has tended the health of members during their extensive travels. Before leaving the hospital this morning, Lord Lytton personally expressed his gratitude to Dr. Paul Krieg, senior hospital doctor whose patient he has been since he returned to Peiping.

Drive To Aerodrome

Lord Lytton, who has scarcely been out of doors since he returned from Japan, enjoyed the drive from the hospital to the aviation field at Chungta. First he motored through the busy streets of the ancient city, out of the historic gate and then through the pleasant countryside, looking its best in sunny autumn weather. The route was lined by special guards drawn from a crack cavalry regiment, and also detachment of police dotted along the road to the aerodrome.

The agitated man gave a picturesque touch, standing motion-

less by the roadside, silhouetted against the skyline or half hidden by fields of tall kaoliang. The road had already been watered by blue clad coolies from the city so that the travellers should not be worried by dust, and the stream of motor cars preceding and following Lord Lytton and his party made good time to the aviation field.

Plane Tuned Up

There, Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang's splendid Ford 'plane was ready for the take off, tuned up ready for the flight to Shanghai. A large assembly of people gathered to say farewell, among those present being Mr. E. M. B. Ingram, British Charge d'Affaires, Dr. Trautman, the German Minister, Chevalier Anuso, Italian Charge and other diplomats, Generals Wan Fu-lin, Yu Hsueh-chung and Chou Ta-wen, members of the Commission and the staff of the Secretariat.

Upon the arrival of Lord Lytton, several companies of Chinese troops were drawn up smartly to attention and the band struck up a tune. Among the first to be greeted by Lord Lytton were Sister Superior Schornleiv, Sister Ernst and Sister Ottna, Sister Ottna was Lord Lytton's nurse in the hospital and she and her colleagues were conspicuous among the crowd by their white uniforms.

Dr. Trautman expressed the pride and pleasure of the German hospital at having had Lord Lytton as a patient, and Lord Lytton in the course of a smiling reply, paid tribute to the Institution. He owed a great debt to Germany in this respect although still a little weak, he felt better than he had felt at any time since his arrival in China, and was enjoying the beautiful sunny weather.

Marshal Chang Happy

Shortly before 10 o'clock, Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang arrived and chatted with Lord Lytton and other distinguished people. The Marshal seemed in a happy mood and personally escorted the travellers to the 'plane and saw them comfortable. There were nine passengers, Lord Lytton, General and Mrs. McCoy, Count Aldrovandi, Herr von Kotze, M. Charrere, Mr. W. Astor, Lieutenant Biddle, and Mr. W. H. Donald. The 'plane was piloted by Mr. Perry Hutton, who carried as mechanic, Mr. Carl Kjus.

Sharp at 10 o'clock the plane took off amid much cheering and waving of hats, skimmed the field and circled over the watching crowd before finally speeding south. In view of the perfect flying weather the 'plane was expected to make fast time completing the journey in possibly less than six hours.

Final Interview

Interviewed just before he left, Lord Lytton declared that he really had nothing to say beyond the fact that the report was signed "being with a smile," and as a "result I am now defunct." However, in response to questions he confirmed that the report was unanimous and said its contents were not being communicated to China and Japan at present, but would be released simultaneously to Geneva, Hankow, and Tokyo. He said how the report was being forwarded to Geneva, Lord Lytton stated that the official copy was being sent by air, pending a decision as to the official method of forwarding it to Geneva, and he int-

ed that possibly it would be taken part of the way by air.

Lord Lytton's attention was drawn to Japan's intention of recognizing "Manchukuo," and asked whether he could say if such intention would modify the effectiveness of his report, replied with a smile with which he parries all leading questions as to the contents of the report.

A Starting Point

When reminded of a previous interview in which he had stated that the aim of the Commission was to find a basis for negotiation and when asked if this aim had been fulfilled, he replied that the Commission had been appointed with the object of indicating to the League Council a possible starting point for finding a way out of the impasse in which these two countries found themselves. Asked if he felt that the Commission had succeeded in doing this in their report, Lord Lytton shrugged his shoulders and replied that this was a matter for others to judge.

Lord Lytton also gave interviews to Chinese and Japanese journalists, returning tactful answers to all awkward questions, such as those asking his opinion of conditions in China, to which he replied that he hoped some time to return to the Far East a "free man" when he could enjoy the beauties of the country.

Personal Plans

Lord Lytton's personal plans are to land in Venice from the s.s. Gange, where he probably will be met by his daughter, Lady Hermans Cobbold, who lives in Milan. After visiting Milan Lord Lytton will proceed to England and probably will be met in London by his wife.

The French and German members of the Commission, General Claudel and Dr. Schnee intend to leave Harbin on September 12, travelling to Europe via Siberia. On account of conditions in north Manchuria they possibly will fly from Harbin to either Tsitsihar or Manchuli, accompanied by the remaining members of their staff and Secretariat.—Reuter.

Journey Of Report

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The "Sunday Times" learns to-day that the Lytton Commission report is expected to reach the Secretary-General of the League of Nations in the course of the next ten days. Copies will probably be formally

distributed to the governments concerned so that they may have the opportunity of studying it before discussing recommendations at Geneva.

Via Siberia

General Claudel and Dr. Schnee left Peking this afternoon on Dairen en route to Harbin.—Reuter.

Departed for Europe
on s.s. Gange on 5/9/32
DBR 5/9.

COMPLETION OF LEAGUE COMMISSION REPORT

Members Attach Signatures to Result Of
Their Investigation

LORD LYTTON DUE HERE TO-DAY

Sealed Copies Left Behind For China And
Japan: Special League Session

Peking, Sept. 3.

REUTER learns to-day that the report of the Lytton Commission is unanimous. Completed on Thursday afternoon, the report was at once stencilled, after which it was read over by the members of the Commission, who spent the whole day on this task.

The members made various corrections and the report was again given to the typist, who sat up all night typing the final copies. Lord Lytton and his colleagues are now reading these copies and it is expected that they will sign them before leaving by plane for Shanghai. Each copy will bear five signatures.

The contents of the report are not being communicated to China and Japan, but two sealed copies are being left behind, one for the Japanese Government and the other for the Chinese Government, to be opened on the same day and at the same hour as the report is released at Geneva.

LORD LYTTON ARRIVING BY AEROPLANE

Lord Lytton is leaving for Shanghai in Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang's luxurious air liner at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. He will be accompanied by General F. R. McCoy, the American member of the Commission, and Mrs. McCoy; Count Marescotti, the Italian member; Mr. W. H. Donald, adviser to Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, and the Hon. W. W. Astor, Lord Lytton's secretary.

General Claudel, the French member of the Commission, and Dr. Schnee, the German member, intend travelling via Siberia.

Foreign messages from Harbin state that in view of the interruption of communications west of Harbin, the Japanese authorities at Harbin have offered to place planes at the disposal of General Claudel, Dr. Schnee and any officials of the Commission returning via Siberia. If the offer is accept-

ed, Japanese planes will take the party from Harbin to Manchuli, on the Sino-Russian frontier.

The suggestion made by the Japanese comes as a sequel to confirmation of the reports that "irregulars" have captured Anta, completely interrupting communication with Manchuli.

The messages add that the Japanese forces are operating against the "irregulars," who are stated to be under the command of General Li Hai-cheng.

Farewell Call on Marshal Chang

Lord Lytton and the other members of the League of Nations Commission paid a farewell courtesy visit this afternoon upon Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang.

Their aeroplane will not make any stop en route to-morrow but will make a direct flight to Shanghai from Peking. They will probably be about five and a half hours on the journey, and as they are due to leave about ten o'clock they should reach Shanghai between 3 and 4 p.m. on Sunday afternoon.—Reuter.

Unfavourable To Japan?

Peking, Sept. 3.

The final report of the League of Nations Inquiry Commission headed by Lord Lytton was completed at midnight last night and was being signed by commission members this afternoon before being dispatched to Geneva.

The conclusion of the report consisted of a brief summarizing up of only two or three typewritten sheets, it was learned.

SPECIAL SESSION FOR REPORT

London, Sept. 3.

It is understood that the report of the Commission of Enquiry headed by Lord Lytton, which has just been completed, will not be considered at the forthcoming session of the Assembly of the League at Geneva, but a special session may be called at the beginning of November to deal with it.—Reuter.

R

Lord Lytton's first desire was said to have been to base the conclusion purely upon jurisprudence, which would make the case quite unfavourable to Japan.

Due to efforts by General Claudel, French member of the commission, this plan was somewhat amended, it was said. The report was understood to be unfavourable to Japan in many points, however.—United Press.

Submission To Geneva

Peking, Sept. 3.

The report of the League of Nations Commission of Inquiry which is to be signed to-day will be carried by Lord Lytton as far as Singapore and will be then carried by the Dutch mail service aeroplane to Europe, it has been decided.

As the Italian liner Gange, on which Lord Lytton and the party will travel, is to arrive at Singapore September 10 and the aeroplane takes eight days from there to Europe, the report is expected to arrive in Geneva on the 18th or 19th of this month.—Rengo.

League's Programme

Geneva, Sept. 3.

In the course of this month the League of Nations will resume its activities, which were, for the greater part at a standstill during the summer holidays, after the adjournment of the Disarmament

Conference in July last. The ordinary annual meeting of the League General Assembly which, according to the schedule was to be held on September 12, was postponed until September 26. This session is not likely to be of a great importance. It will last two weeks instead of three or four, which it usually requires. However, everything would be entirely different, should it be decided to discuss the report of Lord Lytton's Commission for Manchuria, during this month.

However, authoritative experts believe that this discussion will be taken up in the course of a special meeting of the extraordinary assembly which will be informed of the case during October or November. Under these circumstances, the Assembly session, which will meet on Sept. 26, will merely be of a formal character, and will give an occasion for reviewing the current issues.

On September 22, the representative of Ireland, who will probably be Mr. Eamon de Valera, President of the Irish Free State, will open the 68th session of the League Council. The programme of this session is of no special interest at present. However, the course of events, and notably the German demarche for obtaining equality of armaments, the Bolivo-Paraguayan conflict, and the eventual result of the Stnaea Conference, may eventually bring certain changes on this programme.

Some Important Questions

The principal questions which will be submitted to the League Council are the cessation of the British mandate on Irak, the report of the Studying Committee on the questions concerning public works of international character, the financial situation in Greece and the demand for financial assistance made by Rumania.

The studying committee for Public Works and of national industrial development will meet on September 7. This Committee will examine the possibilities of realising the great projects of international public works, which were proposed by M. Albert Thomas, the late Director of the International Labour Bureau, with the purpose of coping with the unemployment.

On September 19, a meeting of the League Finance Committee will take place. The Committee will study the financial position of Rumania, Bulgaria and Greece.

Finally the Presidium of the Disarmament Conference will meet on September 21. It will be recalled that the resolution which was voted before the adjournment of this Conference has charged its Presidium to draft the texts of two projects or resolutions concerning the questions, on which an agreement has already been reached.

Arms Discussion

Furthermore, the Presidium of the Arms Conference will also have to examine in conjunction with the representatives of the interested powers, certain points demanding a closer study, in order to be able to come to some definite conclusions as soon as the Conference's General Committee will resume its work.

The questions which will be thus studied are those of the effectiveness, of the limitation of national defense expenses, the regulation of the commerce and manufacturing of arms.

It will be recalled that the Presidium can fix with a month's notice the date of the next meeting of the Disarmament Conference.

It goes without saying, that the recent demarche made by Germany in Paris, claiming the freedom of armaments in derogation of the Versailles Treaty, will have a certain repercussion on the work at Geneva.—Havas.

Nanking Astir As Committee Reaches City

Streets Strongly Guard-
ed By Police, Good
Order Maintained

STREAMS OF STUDENTS,
OTHER DELEGATES

"Chinese Would Rather Die
With Honour" Than Live
Under Japanese Rule

At 10 o'clock on Saturday morning, members of the League Manchurian Commission, including Lord Lytton, chairman, went ashore at Nanking and proceeded to the quarters of the Officers Moral Endeavour Society. The city was gay with flags in honour of the visitors and streams of students and delegates from various public organizations participated in welcoming the Commission. Shops were profusely plastered with messages of welcome and propaganda messages, one of which was, "The Chinese would rather die with honour than live under Japanese militarism."

NANKING, March 26.—Members of the League Manchurian Commission, including Lord Lytton, chairman, arrived in Nanking at 10 o'clock this morning in the s.s. Tuckwo.

The steamer came in sight about 9.30. Contrary to expectations, she did not moor at the San Peh wharf but went farther upstream and anchored in the river. At the San Peh wharf was waiting a ferry boat with Dr. Lo Wen-kan, Foreign Minister, General Ku Chang-lin, General Chen Yi and Mr. Uyemura, Japanese Consul-General, aboard.

When the Tuckwo went upstream, the ferryboat steamed up alongside and a gangway was put down between the vessels, allowing the officials to cross to welcome the commissioners.

At 10 o'clock the party came ashore and proceeded to the quarters of the Officers Moral Endeavour Society, there being a parade of 40 motor cars, the leading car containing Lord Lytton and Mr. Z. Ting, chief of the Nanking reception committee.

The Chungshan Road was lined with people and over it was hoisted a decorated pallon bearing welcoming signs. The streets were strongly guarded by police and Boy Scouts, and good order was maintained.

The city is gay with flags today in honour of the Commission. From an early hour this morning, streams of students and delegates from various public organizations

were going towards Hsiakwan and to the Chungshan Road to take up positions to welcome the Commission.

Shops are plastered with messages of welcome and propaganda messages in English. The more popular ones read, "The Chinese would rather die with honour than live under Japanese militarism," and "China supports the League for promoting peace and justice," and "We want justice. Impartiality must be observed."

Informal Reception

The reception accorded to the members of the Commission abroad the Tuckwo has quite informal. After the first greetings had been exchanged and a cordial welcome to Nanking had been extended to the Commissioners there was a general move for the shore.

Mr. Yoshida, Japanese assessor, and the members of his staff were the first to walk down the gangway to the ferry-boat. A few minutes later, Lord Lytton, Count Aldrovandi Marescotti, Dr. Lo Wen-kan, Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, the Chinese assessor on the Commission, and Madame Wellington Koo appeared on the deck of the

Tuckwo. At the gangway, Dr. Lo Wen-kan insisted that Lord Lytton should take precedence. Lord Lytton modestly declined the honour, and, after much insistence on both sides, Dr. Lo Wen-kan walked on to the ferry, followed by the other members of the party. The ferry boat then made its way to the San Peh wharf while the Tuckwo returned down stream and went alongside Messrs. Jardine Matheson's regular wharf.

Ubiquitous Cameramen

As Lord Lytton was leaving the Tuckwo, he stood for a few moments to oblige a number of photographers who wished to take snapshots, and a number of good pictures were obtained. A strong wind was blowing, and the river, as a consequence, was choppy. A British destroyer lying off Hsiakwan sent a motor boat to stand by the Tuckwo to render any assistance that might be necessary, but its services were not required. No trouble or discomfort of any kind was experienced in the disembarkation.

Light refreshments were served on the ferry-boat and the short time occupied by the trip passed pleasantly in general conversation. When the San Peh wharf was reached, a Chinese naval band struck up a "snappy" tune and the gendarmes and police stationed at the entrance in honour of the visitors stood smartly to attention. The welcome had been well organized and all details were carried through with military precision. A further few minutes' halt was again necessary, however, to satisfy the ubiquitous cameramen, but on this occasion a news-reel talking picture was taken for presentation in many dozens of Chinese cinemas. Following this interlude, the members of the Commission, accompanied by the Chinese reception delegation, proceeded direct to the headquarters of the Officers' Moral Endeavour Association, where they are staying.

A Thrilling Rescue

Reuters correspondent greeted the members of the League Commission on the ferry-boat. They did not speak of the duties which lay before them, but gave a thrilling description of the rescue by the Tuckwo of three Chinese from a junk which foundered in the storm that raged on the river about an hour before the Tuckwo reached Nanking. It is believed that two other Chinese, who were on the junk when it sank, were drowned.

Reuter was informed that Mr. T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, had originally expected to travel to Nanking by the Tuckwo, but he was unavoidably detained, and it is thought probable that he will come to Nanking to-night by motor car via Hangchow.

The Tuckwo's arrival so early in the morning was entirely unexpected. Lord Lytton told those present at the Officers' Moral Endeavour Association that he himself did not expect to reach Nanking until 3 o'clock in the after-

noon. As the result of this early arrival, many Government leaders were not present at the Hsiakwan wharf to welcome the Commission, and what was perhaps of even greater immediate importance, the commissariat department of the Officers' Moral Endeavour Association was caught entirely unprepared. It had made adequate arrangements for dinner this evening, but there was nothing for tiffin. However, a few messengers sent here and there followed by feverish activity in the kitchen, and all difficulties were quickly overcome.

Mr. Yoshida, Japanese assessor, left the Commission near the Drum Tower and proceeded to the Japanese Consulate, where he will stay with the members of his staff while in Nanking.

Stretching A Point

As an indication that the Chinese authorities intend to do their utmost to entertain the members of the League Commission hospitably, the Officers' Moral Endeavour Association has broken a strict rule of the club by giving the commissioners liberty to smoke and drink on the premises. This has never before been allowed, even military commanders and Government leaders not being granted such liberties. Special offices have also been prepared for the Commission so that they may

have every facility for carrying on their work during their stay in Nanking.

Major-General Wang Jin-lin, of the Officers' Moral Endeavour Association, personally welcomed Lord Lytton and Count Marescotti at the entrance to the Association's building, and they were subsequently introduced to Mr. Hsu Mo, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs. The comfortable reception hall was placed at the disposal of the Commission and here tea was served and musical entertainment provided.

May Go To Hankow

Mr. Hsu Mo, in an interview with Reuter, stated that no arrangements had been made for the entertainment of the Commission either this afternoon or this evening, and the opportunity would be given to them to rest. The members of the League Commission themselves spoke this morning of the possibility of proceeding to Hankow from Nanking, but nothing definite has been decided in this respect. Some of the staff of the Foreign Ministry, however, are proceeding to Hankow to make the necessary preparations for the Commission's trip up-river.

The Government received a telegram from Yihsin this afternoon stating that General McCoy, General Claudel and Dr. Schnee left for Nanking at 1.30 p.m. and are expected to arrive at Tongshan at 4.30. As they are not stopping at Tongshan, it is probable that they will reach Nanking between five and six o'clock.

Lord Lytton and Count Aldrovandi Marescotti were the guests of Dr. and Madame Wellington Koo at tiffin at the house in the Ministry of Railways, where Dr. Koo and his wife are staying.

Madame Koo was the centre of attraction on board the Tuckwo, and as soon as she landed in Nanking, she was immediately surrounded by a veritable army of American camera men. Hundreds of photographs were taken of her and of her four cute looking Pekinese dogs, but Madame Koo laughingly submitted to the ordeal. Her charming personality quickly establishes her as a favourite in all circles.—Reuter.

Other Members Arrive

March 27.—General McCoy, General Claudel and Dr. Schnee arrived at Nanking at 7.30 this evening.—Reuter.

Manchurian Tour Is Commenced Yesterday By League Commission

Delegates Leave Shanghai In Two Parties; Lord
Lytton And Count Aldrovandi Journey
By River To Nanking

**GENERAL CLAUDEL, MAJ-GEN. MCCOY, AND
DR. SCHNEE, TRAVEL BY TRAIN**

Following eleven days, which have been crowded with receptions, meetings and dinner parties, the League of Nations Commission of Inquiry left Shanghai yesterday morning on the first stage of their tour into China and then on to Manchuria. Of the five delegates who comprise the party, three left by train for Hangchow, while Lord Lytton and the Count Luigi Aldrovandi Marescotti, departed for Nanking by river.

As was pointed out by Lord Lytton, Chairman of the Commission at a meeting on Friday night in the Cathay Hotel, the Shanghai and the Manchurian affairs are viewed by the League of Nations as separate incidents, and the data that has been compiled here on Shanghai question by the Commission, was only the evidence that had direct bearing on the Manchuria subject. At present, the Commission's main task is the compilation of memorandum and evidence on Manchuria, and following their short stay in Shanghai, the delegates commenced their journey to the interior yesterday.

Three or four weeks may pass before the Commission will return to Shanghai, from where they will go to Japan. Then they will come back to China and at some resort where the hot weather will not effect them in the great task that lies ahead, they will deliberate and come to conclusions before starting off for Geneva.

However, the date of departure for Geneva is a long way off, and yesterday the second step in the work of completion of the big undertaking was commenced. The first step was the taking of evidence in Shanghai; the second step was the start of the journey to Nanking.

Lord Lytton and Count Aldrovandi left at noon on the Jardine Matheson river steamer, Tuckwo. The steamer was boarded at Hunt's wharf in Hongkew.

General Wu Teh-chen, the Mayor of Greater Shanghai, and a party of Chinese dignitaries, were present to wave farewell to Lord Lytton, Count Aldrovandi, and Dr. Wellington Koo, who was to travel with the members to Nanking. Dr. Koo was accompanied by his wife.

The Second Party

The second party of Commission delegates had left earlier in the morning. General Henri Claudel, Major-General F. Ross McCoy, and His Excellency Dr. Albert H. H. Schnee, comprised the first batch of delegates to leave Shanghai. They travelled by train to Hangchow, leaving Shanghai by the South Station. On arrival at Hangchow the party will do some sight-seeing, after which they will resume their journey to Nanking by motor car.

The time of arrival of the two separate parties in Nanking may not coincide, but it is expected that the Commission will be able to commence its conversations with the Government to-morrow morning.

The 11 days that the Commission spent in Shanghai was a strenuous time for the members. Although their time was chiefly taken up with dinners and teas, this schedule cannot be said to be over-pleasant, when it is repeated day after day. In fact, toward the end of the Shanghai sojourn, it was noticed that the Commission avoided as many public functions as was possible and confined their attention to the studying of documentary evidence submitted by various prominent personages and patriotic bodies.

Friday's Calls

The Commission was kept busy to the last moment with these meetings, for on Friday they received a number of people. During the day a number of prominent Chinese Christians were received, also representatives of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, a group of Chinese women leaders, Dr. Wellington Koo, the Relief Society for Shanghai War Refugees, and Trade Union leaders.

A delegation of eight members, representing the Shanghai General Labour Union, called on the Commission, charging that the Manchow Kuo state is only a puppet of the Japanese aggression. The actual figure of jobless workers in this city through the undeclared war was also reported to the Commissioners.

The members of the delegation who met the Commissioners, were Messrs. Fu Teh-wai, Ha Chin-shih, Li Yung-hsiang, Chen Po-teh, Yu Hsien-ting, Chow Hsien-siang, Own Bud-in and Li Man-lan.

Later in the day Lord Lytton received the Press. His Lordship expressed pleasure at the news that the peace negotiations were proceeding smoothly. Lord Lytton mentioned that one of the chief thoughts in the minds of Commission members on landing in Shanghai, was that a truce between the two sides should be consummated. That perhaps to that end were being sponsored by both sides was pleasing news to him.

The League Commission
NANKING, Mar. 25.—The Ministry for Foreign Affairs this morning received a report from Shanghai that three members of the League Commission, four Japanese and several of the staff of the Commission, accompanied by Mr. Chang and others are leaving to-morrow morning for Hangchow, en route to Nanking.

The Foreign Ministry has dispatched ten motor cars to Hangchow for the use of the Commission and public organizations in Nanking are making feverish preparations for their welcome here.

Placards are already to be seen on the streets bearing inscriptions of welcome and such messages as "anti-Japanese militarism not anti-foreign" and "Give us justice.—Reuter.

Arrangements In Nanking
NANKING, Mar. 26.—Preparations are complete for the reception of the League Commission, some members of which are expected to arrive here to-morrow at noon. The period of their stay in Nanking is tentatively set at four days and the programme planned, therefore, has been fixed as follows:—

March 28: Morning, calling on Government Leaders; Noon, Mr. Wang Chi-wei's luncheon at the Railway Ministry; Evening, Dr. Lo Wen-kan's dinner at the Overseas Chinese building.

March 29: Morning, interview with Chairman of National Government, Mr. Lin Sen; Evening, dinner given by Mr. Lin Sen.

March 30: Evening, dinner given by General Chiang Kai-shek at Officers' Moral Endeavour association.

March 31: Morning, sightseeing; Noon, given by members of the C.E.C. at the Sun Yat-sen Memorial Park.

Adopted Regulations
As a result of repeated discussions between Central Party headquarters, the Executive Yuan, the Foreign Office, the Municipal Kuomintang office and police and military organizations, regulations have been adopted governing the reception of the League commissioners.

When the commissioners arrive at the Hsiakwan wharf one representative each of the Foreign Office, Nanking Municipal Government, and War and Navy ministries, will meet them. When the commissioners leave the boat the Navy Ministry band is to furnish music of welcome. All motor cars required will be furnished by the Foreign Office, and all cars will bear special signs, without which no car will be allowed to proceed to Hsiakwan at the time of the Commission's arrival.

People in groups are permitted to stand on the sides of street to

welcome the Commission but are not permitted to have bands or to shout slogans or distribute printed matter.

When the American, German and French commissioners come to Nanking from Hangchow, they will be received by four representatives of the National Government with a band playing at the entrance to the Moral Endeavour Association.—Reuter.

Precautions At Nanking
NANKING, March 26.—Special precautionary measures are being taken to prevent disorderly scenes at Hsiakwan wharf when Lord Lytton and the other League commissioners accompanying him arrive to-morrow morning. People welcoming the commissioners, who are expected to arrive at 11 o'clock, will only be permitted to wait at designated positions along the Chunshan Road, along which traffic will be stopped.

Only four authorised representatives are to meet the commissioners; only those with special badges will be allowed to wait at the wharf. The four representatives will include General Ku Chen-lun, acting Mayor of Nanking, General Chen Yi, Vice-Minister of War, Mr. Hsu Mo, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, and possibly Dr. Lo Wen-kan, the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Special Guards
Special guards will be stationed along the Chunshan Road from the wharf to the Officers' Moral Endeavour Association where they will stay. Press correspondents have been requested not to seek interviews when the commissioners arrive, but to await them at the Officers' Moral Endeavour Association, where the flags of all nations are already flying.

Elaborate preparations have been made to assure the commissioners all possible comfort and convenience.

Beginning from to-day people without special badges will not be allowed to enter the buildings of the Association.

The Japanese assessors will stay at the local Japanese consulate.—Reuter.

Hangchow Party
NANKING, Mar. 26.—The Foreign Office has received a telegram stating that General McCoy and other members of the League Commission who went to Hangchow are leaving that city to-morrow for Nanking.

They are expected to arrive at Yihain at noon. The Foreign Office has sent Mr. Woo Lan-ju, chief of the International Affairs Department, to Yihain to await their arrival. The delegates will leave Yihain for Nanking to-morrow afternoon.—Reuter.

DEPARTURE OF MISSION

League Investigators Leave Shanghai: Big Reception at Nanking

Concluding their stay in Shanghai for purposes of an investigation of the Sino-Japanese dispute the members of the League of Nations Commission of Inquiry left yesterday morning, some of the party for Nanking and others for Hangchow.

On the I.C.S.N. Tuckwo at noon yesterday there departed for Nanking Lord Lytton, Chairman of the Commission, Count Marescotti of Italy and several members of the Commission's staff. Early in the forenoon General Claudel of France, Dr. H. H. Schnee of Germany, General F. R. McCoy of America and members of the staff left for Hangchow from Shanghai South station.

Accompanying the Commission members to Nanking on the Tuckwo are Dr. Wellington Koo and Mr. I. Yoshida, respectively Assessors for China and Japan to the Commission. Also travelling on the ship are Dr. Pelt, Assistant Secretary to the Commission, Dr. Liegeois, Messrs. Pastukov, Charrere and D. Roberts. With the Hangchow party are Dr. Goulet, Professor Blakeloo, Dr. Young, Messrs. Biddle, von Klotze and Pepin.

Mr. Haas, Secretary General to the Commission, and Mr. W. W. Astor are going direct to Nanking by air from Shanghai instead of accompanying either party. The Hangchow party is to proceed to Nanking by road.

Valuable Information

Interviewed yesterday by the "North-China Daily News," Lord Lytton stated that the Commission's visit to Shanghai had been of great value. A large amount of first-hand information had been acquired as regards the "Shanghai Incident" and a number of witnesses had given important testimony to members of the Commission.

Lord Lytton stated that the members of the Commission had had very little time to themselves in Shanghai, and that dinner and tiffin engagements had had the effect of crowding up their other

work. They had, however, learned a lot through their stay in Shanghai, short though it was.

After visiting Nanking the Commission is going to the north, either direct or by way of Hankow, although whether the latter port will be visited or not has not as yet been decided, for its Manchurian investigation.

Before returning to Europe, which they expect to reach in August, the members of the Commission will visit Nanking once more, as well as Japan. Lord Lytton yesterday stated that before they go back some place will have to be found for a conference, but he does not consider it likely that the Commission will revisit Shanghai.

There was quite a fair number of people on board the Tuckwo yesterday saying farewell or "au revoir" to the Commission, but there was nothing in the way of an organised send-off or demonstration at the wharf.

Nanking Programme

Nanking, Mar. 26.

The following programme for the reception of the League Commission of Enquiry, which is due to arrive here from Shanghai to-morrow, has been announced by the special reception committee of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs:—

Monday, March 28:—

Calls upon leading officials in the morning.

Tiffin by Mr. Wang Ching-wei, President of the Executive Yuan.

Dinner by Mr. Lo Wen-kan, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Tuesday, 29:—

Interviews with leading officials.

Audience with President Lin Sen.

Dinner by President Lin Sen at the National Government building.

Wednesday, 30:—

Dinner by General Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Military Affairs Commission.

Thursday, 31:—

Visit to historic and scenic spots in the morning.

Tiffin by C.E.C. members at the Mausoleum Gardens.

The Commission will be greeted upon arrival at Hsiaokwan by delegates from the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, War, and the Navy and the Nanking Municipality.

Representatives of various people's organisations will line the road from the Hsiaokwan wharf to the Officers' Moral Endeavor Society to welcome the Commission.—Kuo Min.

Nanking, Mar. 25.

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs this morning received a report from Shanghai that three members of the League Commission, four Japanese and several of the staff of the Commission, accompanied by Mr. Chang and others are leaving to-morrow morning for Hangchow, en route to Nanking.

The Foreign Ministry has despatched ten motor-cars to Hangchow for the use of the Commission and public organisations in Nanking are making feverish preparations for the welcome here.

Placards are already to be seen on the streets bearing inscriptions of welcome and such messages as "anti-Japanese militarism not anti-foreign" and "Give us justice".—Reuter.

THE LEAGUE MISSION

Members Surprised At Alleged Chinese Dissatisfaction With Labours

Declaring their complete surprise at the protest reported to have been cabled to the League of Nations at Geneva by Mr. T. V. Soong, the Chinese Minister of Finance, the members of the International Commission of Inquiry, now in Shanghai, last evening professed entire inability to understand or explain the alleged dissatisfaction with the activities of the Mission here.

"All arrangements relative to our reception here and the activities of the Commission in Shanghai were prepared in close collaboration with Dr. Wellington Koo, the Assessor appointed to the Mission by the Chinese Government, and other Chinese officials," the spokesman for the International body declared last evening. "At no time has any dissatisfaction on the part of the Chinese Government been indicated to us, until we were advised of this message."

In fact, previous to yesterday it was known that the members of the Mission had been urged to prolong their stay in Shanghai by several days at least, additional Chinese organisations being desirous of extending hospitality or arranging meetings with the delegation.

The protest will not affect in any way the future plans of the Commission, it was stated last night, all arrangements having been completed for the departure of the de-

legates for Nanking on Saturday morning.

Minister's Statement

In relation to the incident, Mr. Quo Tai-chi, the Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, last night issued the following statement:

"This morning's press reports about a Chinese protest to the League over the delay of the Commission of Inquiry in proceeding to Manchuria caused much surprise in Chinese quarters.

"No instructions were sent to Dr. W. W. Yen to protest about the attitude of the Commission on any subject, still less about their welcome sojourn in Shanghai. An inquiry has been addressed to the Chinese delegate by telegraph in order to ascertain the accuracy of the press reports from Geneva.

"Our anxiety about the rapid developments in Manchuria, rendering the situation more complicated every day, is a well-known fact, and the Chinese delegate has been constantly kept informed of these developments and our views. If any communication of the reported tenor was addressed to the League on the subject, it must have been entirely due to an error in telegraphic transmission.

"There could not be any grounds for dissatisfaction on the part of the Chinese side, as there was none in fact because the programme of the Commission was arranged in full consultation with the Chinese representative."

Visitors Received

The morning yesterday again was devoted by the Commission to receiving visitors in conference relative to the subject of its investigation. The afternoon yesterday was devoted to study of the minutes of the various conferences previously held in this city, and the perusal of submitted documents.

While changes yet may be made in the personnel of the two parties, in which the Commission will divide to-morrow on its departure from Shanghai, it is believed that General Henri Claudel, the French Delegate, and Major-General Frank Ross McCoy, the American member, will leave by train for Hangchow, and thence to Nanking by motor car. The Earl of Lytton and Count Luigi Aldrovandi Marecotti, the Italian Delegate, will embark direct for the National Capital on board the I.C.N.S. Tackwo, together with a number of the attaches and secretaries. Dr. Hermann Heinrich Schnee had not decided last night which route he would take.

Municipal Police,
Special Branch,
March 26 1932.

RECEIVED

10.33.80
29.3.32

Commissioner of Police.

Sir,

Information.

J. H. Apple

H. H. Apple

W. H. Smith
Officer i/c Special Branch.

W. H. Smith
W. H. Smith

Letters To The Editor

Communications intended for publication in this column must be accompanied by the name and address of the sender, as a guarantee of good faith.

CHINA AND JAPAN
Editor,
THE SHANGHAI TIMES

Sir,—I send you herewith copy of a letter I addressed to a local weekly which remained unpublished. Certain extracts were however commented upon in which I am taken strongly to task—a procedure that pleases me immensely as it signifies that some of my statements "got home."

I hardly think that I am damning everything and everybody as the commentary states. In a question as involved as the Sino-Japanese conflict is, it is unjust to attribute entire blame to Japan for her "aggression" as the journal does, nor alone to her opponent, China. The matter goes far deeper than that of a mere passage at arms between the two countries. Every effect has its cause and if I am a staunch supporter of Japan's display of force (against force by the way) it is because I can see no other method which would have made the Chinese governing and military cliques understand that they have been for a considerable time overstepping the mark of good relations with Japan and other countries. Most foreigners strongly wish to see China attain full sovereignty and her proper place in the Comity of Nations. But it is not in the creation of rabble armies, amounting in the aggregate to well over a million men, which rend the country to pieces at the behest of bandit warlords and politicians that salvation lies; neither in the draining of the country of its life-blood and riches for the benefit of those temporarily in authority—(because of "squeeze" railways and steamship lines are left to go to pieces injuring China's internal trade and ruining her credit abroad; dykes are left unrepaired causing stupendous loss in life and property); nor by the fostering, by those in power, of an insensate anti-foreignism to cover up their misdeeds.

My commenorator may or may not be right when he says that I am "a man in the street" he honours me highly. He also calls me an "amateur diplomat." Thank Heaven for that! I am sorely afraid he might have used the appellation without any qualification. He says that I am not prolific with suggestions as regards what is to be done. It is not, in my estimation, so much a question of what has been done to China as what has been left undone. I fully believe that more co-operation between the Powers in insisting upon China toeing the line, and helping her to do so, that conditions will better themselves. Weakness is utterly useless and thinking Chinese, we know, are strongly of that opinion. If again,

as my critic says, the Diplomats of the various Powers have tried for years and failed to pacify or benefit China (which is distinctly a black mark against the Diplomats!) why not let Japan alone do the work? She knows the Chinese much better than other foreigners do and will achieve success where others have failed. I am a strong supporter of Japanese action in Manchuria because I know (having lived in those parts) that Japan has brought and is still further going to bring peace and economic contentment to millions of Chinese who have settled there. If she does benefit from her move, what Nation is there to cast stones at her?

P. H. D.

Shanghai, March 24, 1932.

[COPY]

Sir.—The airy manner in which you appear to pass judgment on Japan's actions here is good. To attribute to her the entire blame for a situation, the fundamental cause of which lies not alone in the acts of "aggression" of which both contestants have so far adjudged each other guilty—with consequent enmity between them—but in the Policy which the various Powers, with interests in China, have been pursuing for many years past, is hardly fair.

As regards the destruction of Chapi there is no, and cannot be, any difficulty in proving that the Chinese Troops deliberately fired the entire section which they occupied previous to beating a hasty retreat.

I am not so much pro-Japanese or anti-Chinese as I am pro-Law, Order and Good Government; and if it be a matter of choosing between that and what we have been pleased to call the Chinese Government, give me Law and Order. And the Japanese variety is as good, if not even better, than any other. And now we have the League of Nations, fresh from the mess it made of the Manchurian Question at Geneva, trying to solve differences between two Eastern nations according to Western Standards. It can't be done Sir, and the less the League interferes the better the prospects of an early Peace. If the Kellogg Pact and the Nine-Power Treaty are to be held applicable to Japan they are no less applicable to China. There is only this difference—Japan is a Selling nation and China a Buying one and the spoken sympathies of those against whom Japan competes with so much success must of necessity veer towards the second. This is only human. That is what explains the practically total condemnation by the British and American Press of Japan. As if Editors EXPRESSED Public Opinion!! Most emphatically they do not. They say just what they are told to by the men behind the scene; they do try however to MAKE Public Opinion which is hardly the same.

And those self-same influences are working to-day insofar as the individual Members of the League Commission and the American Representative are concerned. Each one, whilst acting as judge or arbiter, must needs be guided by the Policy to which his Government subscribes. In other words, self-interest will dominate here just as it has dominated elsewhere. Listen to what the Washington correspondent to the

Lady Pontifical of the Bund has to say on the subject of the League of Nations—"It had strayed far from the path mapped out for it and had become a mere European Club where selfish nations intrigued against one another and manoeuvred for advantage"!!!! Brutally frank? Yes.

True? Answer the question yourself. The very nations whose whole history is but a series of acts of "aggression" are going to sit in judgment over Japan's default! Threats to slay her alive (I exaggerate to make the point) are bandied about in private letters (which are immediately cabled to every capital of the world to indicate how very private they are) because she has not maintained peace. And the most Peace-less Nation, or more correctly, Country, within the last two decades has been China!!!! Countless massacres of the people in their millions; banditry run completely wild; yet not a word is said, nothing done to help.

A Pawn in the game of the International Scramble for Trade (as if that was the only thing worth while in this world), China has been pandered to in a manner which has led to her undoing and her present discomfiture. Every fault of hers has been condoned, every act of aggression calmly submitted to. Treaties, solemn agreements, promises, she has been allowed to flout them all. Proceeding one step further in an illegal attempt to throttle Japanese trade, she finds herself face to face with an opponent who will brook no further nonsense, she now writhes in helplessness and anger. I do not blame her so much as those who caused her to take that very unfortunate road. The ruins of Chapel and Kiangwan do not make me reflect too much upon the futility of War as upon the utter insincerity and total bankruptcy of International Diplomacy as dictated by the worshippers of Mammon. For a considerable time now this Divinity and Mars have walked hand in hand; in fact, it is hard to distinguish which is which. The partnership has brought the World to its present parlous conditions. And we continue to blather about PEACE!!! By all means let us thrust Peace if we can upon Japan; but by the same token let there be Peace in China and throughout the world. Aggression after all has other characters than the purely military one—and from Capitalistic Aggression as well may the Lord deliver us and all Nations!

We hear very much these days of plans and schemes; innumerable and grandiose for the welfare of future Shanghai. I have read about and listened to most of them and the dominant note throughout is again "self-interest." So long as we are able to make capital out of the Chinese what does it matter how the Chinese people as a whole fare!

The greater the troubles in China, the merrier so long as the process of self-destruction does not carry to total extinction as that would be bad for then there would be nobody left upon whom to foist our goods!

There is going to be no solution to the Chinese Question (as affecting Shanghai and other foreign entities in China) of any real and lasting benefit which does not take into account the bettering of conditions throughout that unfortunate land. The future of Shanghai is inextricably bound to the future of China. If all the Powers, with interests here, could only sink their petty differences and really and sincerely desire China's good they can help her, without very much difficulty, in attaining Peace and a fairly good government. The same rules practically apply here as do in the West. The medicine no doubt would be a little bitter at first—for China and for everybody concerned—but the cure would justify its ministering. Facts however must be frankly faced even if unpleasant and the first of these is that a Chinese Government, representative of the country and its people, does NOT exist. If certain Powers will continue their ridiculous attitude of recognising by various acts a mere group of men, out for their own ends and professing a power which they do not really possess, and go to the extent of even making Treaties with such men, the very same trouble as occurred recently will occur again at no distant date but in a very much worse form. If Extraterritoriality is to continue let it be maintained in fact and not only in name. If it is out-of-date and must be replaced, the sooner this is done the better. But whatever the form of relationship with China that is ultimately adopted it must be one that takes into consideration the actual state of affairs in the country, not forgetting the very peculiar psychology of its people—and the Pact must be strictly adhered to both in the letter and in the spirit by China and the other signatories. And international jealousies must cease as much as human frailty will allow.

A fervid anti-militarist at heart, I much prefer an honest and clear cut display of force to hypocritical and secret diplomacy. And so do you but perhaps it is difficult for you to say so.

Yours faithfully,
P. H. B.

CHINESE CONFER WITH MISSION

League Delegates Meet Local Bankers

AMERICAN IS MADE LEGAL ADVISOR

Conferences with prominent local Chinese industrial men, concerning the economic situation in Shanghai and Manchuria, continued yesterday to occupy the attention of the Commission of Inquiry of the League of Nations, which is here investigating the causes of the present Sino-Japanese difficulties.

During the morning, a group of four Chinese bankers were received by the Commission, acting in a body, and remained conferred with the delegates for nearly two hours. The group consisted of Mr. K. N. Cheng, the Governor of the Bank of China; Mr. Hsu Shou-fu, the General Manager of the National Commercial Bank; Mr. Li Hsing, the General Manager of the Chinese Industrial Bank; and Mr. K. P. Chen, representing the Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank. Following their departure, Mr. H. T. Wei, a Chinese merchant of Harbin, called upon the Commission relative to economic conditions in Manchuria. Gen. Henri Guesde, the French member of the Commission, was absent from the morning conference, attending the funeral of the late Col. Maréchal, who died here several days ago while in command of the local French garrison.

Cantonese Entertainment

A tea given by the Cantonese Guild of Shanghai and the Canton Merchants Association occupied the Commission in the afternoon, while at night Mr. M. Shigemitsu, the Japanese Minister to China, was host to the delegates at a dinner at the Cathay Hotel.

Arrangements were completed last evening for part of the commission to sail for Nanking on Saturday morning, aboard the Sino-China Navigation Company's river steamer Tuckw. The entire passenger accommodation of the Tuckw was reserved yesterday for the delegates and their staff, cabins being available ahead for 36 persons. While so far it has not definitely been established as to which members will travel on the Tuckw, or by train to Hangchow and thence to the National Capital by motor cars, it was believed last night that the Earl of Lytton and Count Luigi Marzocchi will select the water route.

A Legal Advisor

Upon the invitation of the Commission, Dr. Walter Young, an American writer and authority on Manchuria, now resident in Shanghai, will join the delegates on their tour of the Northern Provinces as legal advisor. Dr. Young is the author of several books dealing with Manchuria. It is expected that he will leave Shanghai for Nanking with the Commission.

While the Japanese authorities have already been submitted to the Commission a detailed summary of events previous to, and since the inception of the Shanghai incident, with documentary evidence, the Chinese version has not been completed, it was announced last night. The Chinese authorities, however, are working on their report and expect to be able to place it before the international body before its departure.

Instruction Unchanged

No change, whatsoever, in the text and scope of the Commission's instructions has been received from the League of Nations' headquarters at Geneva, it was stated last evening, consequently the delegates will not participate in any manner in the Sino-Japanese peace parliaments here. All conferences and interviews to date have dealt entirely with the factors leading up to the present situation.

Among the many petitions and other statements forwarded by local Chinese organizations and individuals, the Commission yesterday received an "appeal" from the Shanghai General Labour Union. In this document the labour body denied that Chinese troops or civilians ever attacked the South Manchuria Railway and declared that 8,000 Chinese civilians had been killed in Chapel alone.

CANTONESE AND CRISIS

Views Presented to Members of League Inquiry Commission

Members of the League of Nations Commission of Inquiry were entertained at a reception yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mr. Chun Bing-him at No. 6 Seymour Road by the Canton Guild and the Cantonese Merchants' Association, the two most influential Cantonese organisations in Shanghai. Mr. Wen Tsung-yao, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, who is chairman of the Canton Guild, presided and he said inter alia:—

You must not suppose that we wish you to act as partial advocates for us. Far from it. What we ask is simply that the naked truth should be thoroughly threshed out, and reported to the League of Nations to enable that august body to arrive at a proper decision. We only ask you to act as fair and impartial judges. If you should discover that we have acted in any respect that can be proven to the hilt, we shall only be too pleased to face the music with courage and manliness in an endeavour to mend such errors. We may have made mistakes. Who has not? Even the sages are not perfect nor are they immune from mistakes. But our errors, if any, shrink into insignificance as compared with the horrible atrocities perpetrated by Japan with all of her modern, cruel and deadly weapons.

Japan's Cruelty

There is a point of great significance which has been overlooked hitherto, namely, Japan's cruelty to the local Cantonese community, who have been singled out by Japanese forces and ronin, or reservists, for their vengeance, with horrible results, simply because the Cantonese forces of the 19th Route Army had the courage to oppose them in the defence of China's sovereignty and territorial rights. Prior to the outbreak of hostilities here, we Cantonese had a community of between 300,000 and 400,000 persons, which, apart from the Shanghai and the Ningpo communities, was the largest representation in this port. According to statistics, eight thousand perfectly innocent civilians, the majority of whom were Cantonese, have been ruthlessly murdered. Most of the Cantonese who had their homes and their abodes of business in Chapei and the Hongkew Districts, have been rendered homeless. The number of wounded has so far not been ascertained but we have every reason to believe that it is great indeed. The number of missing is absolutely impossible to ascertain because of the departure of many from Shanghai, because many cases have not been reported, and because among the missing are doubtless many who were without friends or relatives. Likewise, it is quite impossible to ascertain the amount of invested capital which has been lost as a result of the Japanese bombardments, aerial and otherwise, and as a result of incendiarism on the part of the Japanese or their paid agents.

Duty of 19th Route Army

You must properly understand that it was not because the Cantonese troops sought or chose to oppose the Japanese aggressions and attacks that they did so. It was because the Cantonese soldiers happened to be the garrison forces stationed here when the Japanese began their attack that they were compelled to defend China's territory and protect China's sovereign rights. It was their duty to resist attacks and to defend our territory to prevent it from being seized by a foreign invader. Had the soldiers of any other province been garrisoned here, they, undoubtedly, would have done exactly the same thing. These gallant men forgot that they were Cantonese: they were conscious only of the fact that they were Chinese, part and parcel of the whole Chinese nation, defending their national territory against a common foe. The Japanese, however, held quite a different view and they were, therefore, mad with rage with the Cantonese people as a whole.

After dealing with Japan's alleged atrocities on the Cantonese here, Mr. Wen continued:—"Their particularly barbarous treatment of the local Cantonese residents has succeeded, instead of terrorising them,

in producing the contrary effect of making them more united, more courageous and more patriotic than ever.

Against such brutal attacks on innocent civilians, against the bombardment of unprotected and defenceless cities and villages, and even refugee camps, schools, churches, colleges and cultural institutions, we most solemnly and most vigorously protest.

Lord Lytton's Reply

Replying, Lord Lytton stated that he and his colleagues could well understand the mixed feelings of the chairman and the local Cantonese community. During the afternoon, he had learned many facts concerning the Cantonese community of Shanghai and that the majority of the Cantonese lived in the district which had been destroyed and which he had seen. It was inevitable, therefore, that their feelings should be deeply stirred and, in the circumstances, he thought the chairman had spoken with great moderation. The members of the Commission wished to express their gratitude for the opportunity they had been given to meet the members of the Cantonese community. Unfortunately, they would be unable to visit Canton and for that reason they were all the more grateful and encouraged.

"Within the last few years," said Lord Lytton, "we have all been watching with keen interest and deep sympathy the struggle in which China has been engaged in connection with the gigantic task she has undertaken of national reconstruction and we earnestly wish the Chinese people every success in the accomplishment of this task. You have rightly said that, however, dark and tragic the events of the last few months, our business is not with the past, but the future. We cannot turn history backward: if we could, wars might be one of the greatest blessings to mankind. What we have to do is to write a new page of history. It is our wish that this new page may be a bright page in the history of China and the beginning of a new epoch in the history of the world.

"We have come to ask you in what way the services of the League, which you have invoked, can be used in the interests of peace. We put the same question to the Japanese when we were in Japan. Now that we are in China, we hope to meet members of the Chinese Government and put the question to them.

"I assure you again that we greatly appreciate this opportunity of meeting the Cantonese element of the Chinese people and of our earnest desire that, at the conclusion of our work, you will have no cause for regret at having called for the assistance of the League of Nations in the interest of peace."

3400

LEAGUE COMMISSION LEAVES SATURDAY

Members Will Travel In Two Parties To Nanking

YESTERDAY'S CALLS BY BUSINESS MEN

On Saturday morning, the League of Nations Commission of Inquiry will leave Shanghai on its journey into the interior. The Commission will travel in two parties to Nanking, one journeying by river, and the other by rail and road.

The itinerary to be followed was arranged at a meeting yesterday afternoon by members of the Commission, in conjunction with representatives of the Chinese and Japanese Assessors' offices. The League delegates had quite a busy day, for in addition to the finalization of the programme of travel, they received a number of prominent Japanese and Chinese industrialists at morning sessions.

Although the personnel of the two sections has not yet been decided upon, it is known that the parties will travel by separate routes in order that additional evidence may be taken. One party will travel by train to Hangchow, and, after spending the best part of a day there, will journey by motor on to Nanking, which will probably be reached on Sunday night.

The second party will travel up river on a large Customs launch and is expected to arrive at Nanking on Sunday morning. The conversations with the Government in Nanking will commence on Monday morning.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning, five well-known Chinese merchants and industrial leaders were received by the League Commission. Count Aldrovandi, who has been absent from recent functions and meetings, owing to a slight illness, was present. The Chinese had a lengthy talk with the delegates and the Commission put many questions to the economic leaders. The meeting had no political significance and was confined to matters concerning trade in Manchuria and general economic.

The Chinese who attended were Mr. Lieu Ong-sung who is interested in several industries; Mr. Lecting T. Chen, a director of the Kinchong Banking Corporation; Mr. Y. W. Wong, managing director of the Commercial Press Ltd; Mr. H. Y. Moh, who is connected with the cotton trade, and Mr. C. L. Nieh, manager of the Heng Foong Cotton Mfg Co. Most of the Commission members were present. The Chinese visitors afterwards talked with the secretariat of the Commission.

Following the visit by Chinese industrialists the League delegates met a number of Japanese business men. The Japanese party arrived at noon and remained until about 1.00 p.m. Messrs. Fukushima, Yoshida, Kanai, Izawa, Okamoto, Funatsu, and Yonezato comprised the Japanese party of visitors. Their talk with the League members concerned the same subjects that had been discussed by the Chinese merchants.

Formal Calls

Yesterday, Lord Lytton, in addition to receiving Chinese and Japanese business delegations, met Mr. Matsuoka, Japanese M.P. This is the second interview that Mr. Matsuoka has had with the Commission leader.

Last night at the Cathay Hotel, the Commission were the guests of the Chinese section of the Institute of Pacific Relations, at a dinner party. To-night, Mr. Shigematsu, Japanese Minister to China, will tender a dinner party to the Commission at the Cathay Hotel.

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MISSION MEETS DELEGATES

**Business Leaders Confer
With Officials**

PARTY LEAVES CITY ON SATURDAY

With a group of five prominent local Chinese businessmen and industrialists comprising the first delegation to be received, the Commission of Inquiry of the League of Nations, now in Shanghai yesterday opened the series of interviews arranged here as part of its investigation into the causes of the present Sino-Japanese difficulties. A party of Japanese commercial leaders followed the Chinese delegation and other groups and individuals will be received in succession during the remainder of the Commission's stay in this city. The local investigation will terminate on Saturday when the Geneva representatives depart for Nanking and Peking. The subject matter discussed yesterday by both parties was entirely economic, it was stated last evening, political questions being barred.

Previous to their departure for Nanking on Saturday, the members of the Commission of Inquiry will separate into two parties. One section will proceed direct to the present Chinese capital by way of the Yangtze River route, on a passenger steamer, while the second group will travel by rail, visiting Hangchow en route, then continuing by motor to Nanking. The personnel of the two different sections had not been decided upon last night. After reassembling on Monday at Nanking and concluding their business there the united Commission will continue on by special train direct to Peking, without stopping over at Tientsin.

Receptions Planned

In addition to the elaborate reception which is said to have been planned at the seat of the Chinese National Government, a further tentative official welcome awaits the Commission at the former capital, where Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, once Manchurian warlord, will greet the Commission at Hotel de Peking. The special train carrying the League representatives from Pukow direct to Peking will be the first in several years to make a through trip over that route, it was stated yesterday.

The interviews relative to the investigation being conducted by the Commission commenced at ten o'clock yesterday morning when the Chinese delegation arrived at the Cathay Hotel headquarters of the delegates. The entire Commission, headed by the Earl of Lytton, received the visiting group, which consisted of Mr. Leetung T. Chen, Director of the Kinchen Banking Corporation, Mr. C. L. Nieh, Manager of the Heng Poong Cotton Manufacturing Co., Mr. G. W. Wong, Managing Director of the Commercial Press, Mr. Lieu On-sung, Industrialist, and Mr. H. Y. Moh, representative of the cotton trade.

Japanese Received

The conference with the League delegates lasted until noon, when as the Chinese visitors departed, a group of Japanese businessmen arrived for the same purpose. The Japanese commercial representatives, consisting of Messrs. Fukushima, Yoshida, Kanai, Izawa, Funatsu, and Yonesato, Okamoto, were closeted with Lord Lytton and the other League officials for an hour and thirty minutes. At both conferences, the discussions were confined entirely to economic matters, in the main relative to Manchuria, a spokesman for the Commission declared last night. Count Luigi A. Marecotti, the Italian representative on the Commission who has been ill for some days past, recovered sufficiently yesterday to participate in the different activities of the delegation.

The remainder of the afternoon was devoted by the Commission to interior business and documentary study, while last night the members were entertained at dinner by the Chinese Section of the Institute of Pacific Relations. Various other individuals and delegations, which have been invited to confer with the Commission, will be received to-day. To-night Mr. M. Shigemitsu, the Imperial Japanese Minister to China, will tender the Commission a dinner party at the Japanese Legation.

COMMISSION IN BATTLEFIELD

**Destruction Reminiscent
of World War**

STRONG IMPRESSION ON MEMBERS

That the Sino-Japanese hostilities in Chapei, Kiangwan and Woosung, may be well compared to those on the western front in France during the Great War is the impression of the League of Nations Commission of Inquiry after its tour in the devastated areas yesterday.

For about seven hours the members of the commission inspected the ruins, for the sole purpose of gaining a general impression. The impression gained was strong, it was announced by the commission last night, an impression mainly concerned with the destruction wrought in the areas, which testifies to the severeness of the fighting.

The tour was started at 9 a.m. The members of the commission, excluding Count Luigi Aldrovandi Marescotti of Italy and Mr. Haas, the secretary-general to the commission, motored to Chapei from their headquarters at the Cathay Hotel. Tiffin was given at the Kung Dan Cotton Mill, Pingliang Road, the Japanese Headquarters, to the members, who completed the tour shortly after 5 p.m.

The tour was not extensive, only covering portions of former battlefields in Chapei, Chenju, Kiangwan and Woosung, according to a spokesman of the commission. But a series of questions were asked by the commission, explanations being given by the Japanese diplomatic and military officers who accompanied the members.

Chinese Assessors Go Too

Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, the Chinese assessor on the commission and four staff members of his office, Messrs. C. L. Chang, Wong King-ky, K. C. Koo, and T. Y. Chang, were with the commission. Neither delegates from the Chinese military offices, or from the 19th Route Army, nor local journalists accompanied the party.

Arrangements for the trip to the battlefields were started shortly after the arrival of the members of the Commission of Inquiry in Shanghai. Owing to various reasons the trip was delayed until yesterday.

No statement was made last night as to the extent of the findings of the commission in the tour. When questioned by a representative of the "North-China Daily News" as to what part that impression will play in the commission's work, a spokesman of the commission said: "Very difficult to say."

A line of motor-cars, carrying the members of the commission and the Japanese representatives, altogether 15 in number, first entered Chapei, being escorted by two truckloads of Japanese soldiers. From Chapei, they visited Chenju, and returned to Chapei for tiffin at Pingliang Road at about 12 noon. At about 1 p.m., the members started out for Woosung, and were back to their headquarters at the Cathay Hotel at 5.30 p.m.

All along the thoroughfares the commission passed in the tour, considerable clean-up work has been done by the Japanese troops. During the last several days, hundreds of Japanese soldiers have been engaged in pounding into condition the roads for motor car travel.

The Early Fighting

While in Chapei, the members of the commission paid special attention to the North Railway Station, which remains but ruins. The explanation of the Japanese delegates was taken down by the secretaries of the commission. The fighting of the first two nights in Chapei were also studied in a thorough manner.

The destruction wrought in the Woosung Forts was complete, according to the impression of the commission. Not a single big gun was intact. It could not be estimated, however, how much damage had been done by the Japanese aerial raids.

The members of the commission were guests at a dinner party given by Dr. H. H. Kung, member of the Central Executive Committee, at his residence, 383 Route de Sieyes, last night.

It was not announced last night how long the sojourn of the commission will be extended in Shanghai. It is, however, expected that they will remain here for this week.

To-day members will attend to their work in their headquarters. A dinner will be given in their honour by the Institute of Pacific Relations to-night. The Canton Guild and the Cantonese Merchants Association will entertain the commission at a tea party in the residence of Mr. Chung Bing-him, 6 Seymour Road, to-morrow. Mr. Shigemitsu, the Japanese Minister, will be the host at a dinner party to the commission to-morrow night.

A CHINESE DISCLAIMER

Refutation of Japanese Claims Over Causes of Present Crisis

The "North-China Daily News" has received from the Greater Manchurian Chinese General Chamber of Commerce a copy of a letter which has been addressed to the members of the League of Nations Commission of Inquiry relating the Japanese claims with regard to the causes leading to the Manchurian dispute. The writers say, *inter alia*:

"At this time it is quite futile to argue with Japan about right and wrong. But as the Japanese, while perpetrating every conceivable crime against the Chinese, are at the same time on the right side of their cause, something ought to be said. There is at least one people in the world who are despised by Japan's arrogant and overbearing manner. There are also some despised Chinese groups, accustomed to all sorts of humiliating treatment, but even these are oppressed by the side with Japan to despise China in the eyes of the world. For these reasons, the true picture of the present crisis have been hidden away from the public abroad. Therefore, China has not been able to follow Japan's example to demand satisfaction through destruction and massacre, therefore the world attention has not been drawn to her grievances, though they are far more numerous and more serious than those alleged by Japan. Even those who are most enthusiastic in their condemnation of the Japanese actions in Manchuria and Shanghai are under the impression that China is at least to be blamed for furnishing excuses for these actions.... No effort is being made in this letter to dwell on the events in Manchuria since September 18 and Shanghai since January 28 for they are too self-evident to need much comment.

Historical Background

"The Japanese have declared that the people in the West are unfamiliar with the historical background of Sino-Japanese relations and have therefore misunderstood the situation. The history of the relations between China and Japan for the last half century have been nothing else but a record of despoliation through treachery or violence on the part of Japan. Anyone at all acquainted with the history of the East will recall how Japan alienated Formosa from China, how she annexed Korea and the Kiu, how, during the World War, she served on China the 21 Demands, how she violated China's neutrality, both in the Russo-Japanese War and in her siege of Tientsin, how she repeatedly supplied ammunition and funds to factions in rebellion against the Central Government, how she acquired concessions by trick or force, how she interrupted the victorious advance of the Nationalist Army in Shanghai, how she murdered Mr. Tang Hsiao-chang, the then French Commissioner for Shanghai, how she conspired to murder General Feng-tsiang, how she conspired at the massacre of Chinese in Korea, last for over 30 days and resulting in 144 deaths, 244 wounded and 75 missing for the Chinese.

"Japan's encroachments on Chinese rights in Manchuria would make those she accuses China of entirely insignificant. The stationing of troops along the railway lines after Russia had withdrawn her railway guards, the establishment of police forces in the interior, the transposing of territories beyond the limits of the railway upon to seize and kill Chinese nationals, all these have been continuously going on. On what agreements or treaties, however harsh or unreasonable, are these illegalities based?

Treaty Violations

"The Japanese are prone to accuse us of encroachment on her rights and privileges and violations of treaties and agreements. Whatever irregularities China may have been guilty of have been insignificant and in the nature of needful and reluctance to carry out the undertakings she had been compelled to agree. Japan's provocations are by far the greater: any one of her numerous aggressive actions will more than offset all the alleged provocations on the part of China. While China's grievances go unnoticed, all she can do is to utter expostulations and protests, invariably unheeded by Japan.

"Take, for instance, the massacre of Chinese in Korea. During the recent outbreak, the Chinese Consul appealed to the Japanese authorities for protection of Chinese, yet the organs lasted for more than 10 days without anything being done by the Japanese to protect them. To the Chinese protest and demands for indemnity and apology, Japan replied that this was an affair of the people and that the Government could not hold itself responsible. No atonement was made and the matter remains unsettled.

"Compare this with the incident of Shanghai.... Why could not the Chinese also reply that it was an affair of the people and that the Government could not hold itself responsible?

"The immense disparity in importance between the killing of Captain Nakamura and the assassination of Marshal Chang Tso-lin is clear beyond doubt. No effort has been made by Japan to settle the case of the late Marshal's murder, nor was the report of the investigations published. The Tokyo police prohibited the press from publishing reports or comments pertaining to Japan's complicity in the case; the government requested members of the Diet to forego the parliamentary right of interpellation. Not how different was it in the case of Captain Nakamura.

"The subject was touched by the Chinese authorities at Manchuria in their haste for attention to clear up the matter although it was generally believed that the captain was carrying on espionage during his travels before his death. The Japanese War Office made the almost use of this affair to arouse bitter feelings of both their military and general public against the Chinese for their failure to do anything to prevent the murder of the Japanese Captain. The Japanese War Office, they claimed, was the master to a great extent in the matter.

the wrecking of two metres of the S.M.R. track was staged and the projected invasion was inaugurated. Such cases give the Japanese, besides the satisfaction of apologies and indemnities, the excuse for occupation of cities and massacre of civilians but the protests of the Chinese over their grievances, hundreds of times graver, are completely ignored.

Protecting Her Nationals

"On the pretence of protecting her nationals, Japan sends fleets of warships and battalions of soldiers to every conceivable kind of machine of war to China. The result, aside from the destruction of lives and property to the Chinese, is the general curbing of peace and order, the cessation of all business, the endangering of lives of all nationals of the Japanese. Korea, Manchuria and Taiwan are examples.

"Then there is the question of 'potential menace,' a term the Japanese are so prone to use as in her justification for the extension of military activities in Manchuria and Shanghai. If potential menace justified the invasion of territories and massacre of civilians, what would the punishment be for accomplished crimes? Now, in the case of the Japanese, was China allowed to send her military forces to protect her nations from actual—not potential—danger! No!

"There never has been any actual danger to Japanese lives and property in China. Japan's sending of troops and warships is merely an attempt to create the danger which otherwise would never exist. It is unbelievable how few cases of violence against the Japanese have been committed by Chinese in territory under Chinese administration. The restraint of the Chinese people is as unparalleled in the world as is the savagery of the Japanese."

Bandit Suppression

Dealing with Japan's expedition in the suppression of bandits, the writers say that it is well known how that any troops who do not submit to Japanese control have been termed as bandits by them. Japan has nurtured and assisted the bandits to create opportunities for intervention.

"With regard to the boycott, the Chamber states this is an expression of a people's free will. It is only a mild form of resentment of the part of a weaker nation. If there have been illegalities, they are solely the concern of the judicial courts, comparable to picketing in a strike. All the indignations in the boycott have been committed against Chinese nationals only. Should the moderate

information as to Action Taken

REPORT
JAPAN ASKED FOR

hood—United Press.
rested a suspect in the neighborhood.
Some hours later the police arrested and was not caught.
offer. The would-be kidnapper had which apparently did not take from a distance and fired one shot.
A watchman sighted the intruder at night.
feature of hospital supplies.
General Johnson, millionaire Korea, were merely in the house of Mr. one attempted to enter the second, Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh, some kidnapped the 20-month-old son of the millionaire who recently

BIG RECEPTION ASSURED

Chinese Preparations for League Commission

HANGCHOW EXTENDS WELCOME

Nanking, Mar. 19.

Three hundred and nine civic organisations here are taking part in an elaborate programme to welcome the Manchuria Commission of the League of Nations. These include women's, Kuomintang, agricultural, labour, merchants' and educational organisations.

Labour and merchant organisations will be the largest number represented, totalling more than 180. Educational organisations include more than 100 schools and colleges, with more than 10,000 students. While most universities have not yet opened, more than 7,000 girls and boys from primary schools will be on hand to welcome the League Commission at the Hsiaikwan wharf, if the Commission is coming by steamer.

The members of the Commission will come ashore either at the San Peh wharf or the Chung Shan wharf. When the steamer comes alongside the wharf, two very young children, one boy and one girl, will be the first ones to greet the members of the Commission on behalf of Nanking.

The Chinese Foreign Office has formed a special committee for the reception of the League Commission. Mr. Z. Ting, chief of the General Affairs Department of the Foreign Office, has been appointed head of this reception committee.

There will be three sub-committees. Dr. T. L. Wang will head the General Affairs Committee, Col. Wang Kuang will head the Reception Committee, and Mr. Liu Lashin will head the Social Engagements Committee.

The National Government has designated the offices of the Moral Endeavour Association as the headquarters for reception activities.—Reuter.

"Apostles of Peace"

Hangchow, Mar. 19.

A cordial invitation to visit Hangchow, the world-known Lake City of China, has been extended to the League Commission of Inquiry by the various civic organisations here.

Describing members of the Commission as "apostles of peace," the local organisations, in a telegram to the Commission extending the invitation, express confidence that the Commission will be able, by impartial and judicial methods, to bring about a satisfactory settlement of the present Sino-Japanese controversy, which has been caused through the Japanese invasion of Chinese territory.

A lengthy memorandum is also being drawn up by professors of the Hangchow College and the National Chekiang University for submission to the Commission.—Kuo Min.

Peking Preparations

Peking, Mar. 19.

A special committee composed of nearly 30 local celebrities and retired diplomats has been organised to prepare for the reception of the Commission which is expected to visit Peking en route to Manchuria. The Committee is headed by Mr. Liu Chi, formerly Minister of Education, and includes such prominent diplomats and educators as Dr. Chiang Mon-lin, President of the Peking University, Dr. V. K. Ting, formerly Mayor of Greater Shanghai, Mr. Wang Yung-pao, former Chinese Minister to Japan, Mr. Chen Lu, formerly Chinese Minister to France, and Mr. Hsia Yi-ting, former Chinese Minister to Brazil and Peru.—Kuo Min.

LORD LYTTON'S SPEECH

Chinese Journal on How Crisis Developed

Shanghai, Mar. 18.

"We do not expect the League or any country in the world to act in the rôle of saviour; we demand only truth, justice, and the upholding of international treaties," declares the "China Times", in an editorial this morning commenting on Lord Lytton's speech at the reception given by Chinese University men on Wednesday, in which the Chairman of the League Commission is reported to have made the following statement: "It is not possible for any nation to cultivate hatred and hostility towards other countries and then expect the League to step in and save them from the consequences of that attitude."

It states: From the apparent insinuation in Lord Lytton's speech, it would appear as if the Sino-Japanese controversy were caused entirely through an attitude of 'hatred and hostility' deliberately 'cultivated' by China towards Japan! As if by submitting the Manchurian question to the League for settlement, China were asking the League to 'save' her from 'consequences of that attitude'. That before a thorough investigation of the question has been made, the Commission should have allowed themselves to be prejudiced by such a biased opinion is really to be deplored.

Acts of Coercion

Who are responsible for the instigation of the (Korean) Wanpaoshan Incident? Who started the Manchurian crisis on September 18 last year? Who it was that launched the unprovoked invasion at Shanghai on January 28? Has the Commission already made a detailed investigation of these questions? Has the Commission made a careful study of the repeated and absolutely unwarranted acts of coercion and aggression to which China has been subjected at the hands of the Japanese for years past?

"The crisis having thus been created, China was driven to the economic boycott as her only peaceful weapon. Can this be what Lord Lytton calls an attitude of 'hatred and hostility'? Without having made any formal declaration of war, Japan had freely indulged in wild boasting of her intention to capture Chapei within four hours. In legitimate self-defence, China resisted the unprovoked attack. Can this also be justly described as an attitude of hostility and provocation?"

"It would appear as if, in Lord Lytton's opinion, China must abjectly allow herself to be 'cut up' by others without even resorting to legitimate measures of economic boycott; as if China should accept foreign aggression with resignation without having recourse to measures of self-defence! If this were really the attitude of the Commission, then it would seem that all the League's high-sounding peace pronouncements were nothing but delusive lip-service and that all sacred international treaties were merely scraps of paper."

—Kuo Min.

Disputing Parties Must Not Inform League What Its Decision Is To Be

Lord Lytton, In Another Diplomatic Speech, Gives Sound Advice At Dinner Party By Chinese Chamber Of Commerce

SITUATION "CANNOT BE INVESTIGATED BY AFTER-DINNER SPEECHES"

In a speech that was typical of the leader of the League of Nations Commission of Inquiry, Lord Lytton spoke at the dinner tendered him and his colleagues at the Cathay Hotel last night by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce of Greater Shanghai. The leader of the delegation answered the many questions that are being asked of the Commission these days, by saying that the present situation "cannot be investigated adequately by the procedure of after-dinner speeches." Lord Lytton also pointed out that although the parties to the dispute must submit all the necessary facts, they must not tell the League what its decision was to be.

There was a distinguished gathering at the dinner party. There was one absentee from the delegation. That was Count Marzocchi, who has been confined to his room with a slight attack of rheumatism.

Chairman's Speech
Mr. Wang Hsiao-lai, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, welcomed the Commission. He said:—"Your Excellencies: On behalf of the businessmen in Shanghai, I would avail myself of this opportunity to extend to you our most hearty welcome. We have long looked forward to your coming and we feel happy indeed that you are actually here.

"Since its inception a little over 12 years ago the League of Nations has had a most creditable career. Although it cannot be said that it has been able to exercise its full authority at every instance, it is at least true that the League of Nations has shown to the world that, apart from military conquest, there is yet another way of settling international disputes. In this sense it is no exaggeration to say that already a new era has dawned in the relations between different nations. It is unfortunate indeed that this new institution should now be subjected to such a severe test as is presented by the crisis in Manchuria. It began with the sudden occupation of Mukden by Japanese troops on the evening of September the 18th. Two months later they invaded Heilungkiang. On January the 3rd they occupied Chingchow, and on January the 23rd they opened fire on Chinese troops in Shanghai and began the programme of destruction by bombing and setting fire to civilian property."

"On March 1 they landed heavy troops in Liuhlo, approximately 20 miles from Shanghai, and in the North the Japanese Government brought into existence the puppet government in Changchun, known as the Manchukuo. This series of events which took place in quick succession have not only ignored the Covenant of the League, but constitute a direct violation of the Nine-Power Treaty and the Kellogg Pact, reducing these instruments of international peace to nothing more than scraps of paper. Every time the League of Nations took a new action, Japan

aggression in China took a new step in advance. Such acts cannot but be interpreted as a direct threat to world peace and an indirect challenge to the authority of the League of Nations. It is under such difficult circumstances that a solution was found in creating the Commission of Inquiry which we have the honour to welcome this evening.

"Your Excellencies, you have come to China on a weighty mission. Whether or not the events in the Far East can be pacified, and whether or not the world peace could be preserved, now rests upon the shoulders of the League of Nations. And whether or not the League of Nations will deal with the situation adequately depends upon the investigations entrusted to you. So it is no exaggeration to say that in your hands is the future of the League."

Development in Manchuria
"We understand that when the Commission of Inquiry was first proposed, its responsibility was principally to investigate the developments in Manchuria" continued Mr. Wang. "Although the developments in Shanghai did not take place until you were already on the way, it should be clear that the Japanese activities in this section of the country are merely an extension of their aggression in Manchuria so that Japan may have strangle hold on China. In other words, the developments in Shanghai could not be regarded other than part of the whole development consequent upon the Manchurian invasion."

"On your arrival in China today, the Three Eastern Provinces are already devoid of any free administrative organ of the Chinese Government. You will find neither Chinese officials there to consult nor Chinese archives to study. We dare say that when you arrive in the Three Eastern Provinces, the papers materials with which you are presented will be those which either have been amended by the Japanese or are totally manufactured by them. It is, therefore, important that in order to gain a real knowledge of the facts, you should take into consideration the presentations of public and private sources outside of the Three Provinces. It has

with this thought we would venture to present the following three important issues for your consideration.

"The pretext which the Japanese give for taking military action is that China has not respected Japan's treaty rights and that many cases are being held in suspension. This situation so irritated the military leaders that course of action which their government confirmed only after it had become fait accompli. This accusation is really an admission of what they charge the Chinese Government to be. Japan's representatives have said that China is not a modern state. But on what basis does Japan claim to be a modern state when her military men could take free action without instructions from the government."

Treaty Rights
"This is by the way," went on the chairman, "but the important contentions should engage our attention. The first complaint is that China has not respected treaty rights. But on the contrary, Japan instead of China is the violator of international engagements. As a matter of fact, the untoward developments in Manchuria are directly due to Japan's violation of international engagements. To mention the most important Japan has violated her treaties with China in three ways:

(1) "She has maintained railway guards on the South Manchurian Railway against treaty provisions; (2) she has maintained the so-called railway zone on the South Manchurian Railway without treaty sanction; and (3) she has maintained Japanese police in the provinces of Fengtien and Kirin. We shall deal with these more explicitly.

"The railway guards on the South Manchurian Railway are based on the treaty provisions which conceded to Russia the building of the Chinese Eastern Railway. In consequence of the Russo-Japanese War, China agreed to transfer to Japan the Russian rights in South Manchuria. In this treaty it is provided that when Russian guards on the Chinese Eastern Railway are withdrawn, the Japanese will be withdrawn simultaneously. The Russian guards on the Chinese Eastern Railway have been withdrawn since 1918 but the Japanese guards are still maintained, which goes to prove that it is Japan rather than China who is the violator of treaty provisions. As to the railway zone the treaty with Russia, conceding the railway rights to her, merely provided that the land used for railway purposes should be free from taxation. Even as late as 1929 the municipal government presided by Russia in Harbin still clearly recognized the administrative authority over the land used for railway purposes belongs to the Chinese Government. The transfer of the Russian rights to Japan was made on the same terms without prejudice to China's administrative rights, and yet Japan takes the South Manchurian Railway as a prolongation of her leased territory in Kwantung, assuming to herself the rights of administration, of jurisdiction as well as of legislation.

"From this it is again clear whether Japan or China is the violator of treaty provisions. Furthermore, Japan has maintained consular police in both Kirin and Fengtien provinces. According to the investigations of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1916, there were only seven cities in Fengtien which did not have Japanese police. Although after the Chengchiatun affair China demanded that Japan should do away with this practice which is unwarranted by treaty, Japan has persisted in her disregard for treaty. Is it China or Japan which is the violator of international engagements?"

Second Complaint

"The second complaint against China is the unsettled issues. We would venture the following three considerations," stated Mr. Wang. "(1) Unsettled issues are not an uncommon thing in international affair. For instance, there are already many issues between China and the other Powers which are not settled, and yet no appeal to arms has been made. What then is the reason for Japan to resort to military measures unless it be the deliberate violation of the League Covenant?"

"(2) According to the publication of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China, there are also a large number of cases which China asked for a settlement, but no action has been taken on the part of Japan? Would China also be justified to resort to military action? If China did so, Japan have considered it?"

"(3) The unsettled issues such as the change of the Mukden-Antung Railway and the forceful occupation of Chinese farms by Koreans which were done either under protection of the military police. Such cases are held because of Chinese desire, cause of Japanese insinuation calling them local issues. Chinese have to refer all the central authorities the deliberately refuse to the powers of the Central Government of China."

"The third complaint Japan has against China respect to the question of railways."

Japan's Aggression
the for us we are of Japan's aggression on no bounds. She will

circumstances will ever pledges made p her. She is an in the fullest sense of The problem confront- the League of Nations is, how to circumscribe Japan's activities? This is the definite responsibility of the League and in turn of this Commission of Inquiry. While we are overpowered with distress and disappointment, we are turning our eyes to you. You well know, Sir, that in the international relations to-day there are numerous seeds of danger. Even if the affairs in the Far East could be made to suit the desire of one Power thus bringing the crisis to a temporary settlement, the danger of a world catastrophe will be only a matter of time. If the authority of the League of Nations should be smashed because of the developments in the Far East, it may lead to the martyrdom of the whole of human race.

"We therefore hope that your investigations will bring out the true facts and that your report will give an equitable account of the developments, so that the League of Nations will be in position to decide upon the best course and liquidate the crisis in the best way possible. In this task of averting what seems a sure catastrophe we wish you complete success and pledge to give you our unreserved support. we rise to drink to the this evening of Dr.

Much Attention On Peace

League Commission Members Interview With Japanese Chiefs; Reported

An important interview took place yesterday between Lord Lytton and other members of the Commission of Inquiry appointed by the League of Nations, on the one hand, and General Shirakawa, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in Shanghai, Vice-Admiral Nomura, Commander of the Third Imperial Fleet, and Rear Admiral Shiozawa, Commander of the First Overseas Squadron, on the other part, the meeting being held at the Cathay Hotel beginning at 10 a.m., according to the Shanghai "Mainichi," a Japanese paper.

The Japanese journal states that the meeting, lasted for over an hour, during which an exchange of views took place between the League Commission members and Japanese army and navy chiefs. While the outcome of the conference and the nature of the interview could not be ascertained, a great deal of attention is centred by Japanese on yesterday morning's parley, the Japanese paper avers. Press Union.

TOKYO, Mar. 18.—As against the compromise by Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister to China, who had proposed provisional terms for cessation of hostilities.

Wellington Koo, we hope not to fail you. We fully realize that, to a large extent, the prestige of the League of Nations depends upon its ability to deal wisely and judiciously with the case you have submitted to it.

A Heavy Responsibility

"The fact that the League is looking to us for information and advice imposes upon us a heavy responsibility," continued Lord Lytton. "Please believe me when I say that we do not regard that responsibility lightly. On the contrary, it is a very grave matter and, in discharging it, we shall need the goodwill and the help of both the parties to the dispute."

"The complicated issues to which you have referred, in your speech, the claims and counter-claims regarding the fulfilment or violation of treaties, the rights of wrongs of various acts—these are the very matters which we have to investigate. But you will realize, I am sure, that they cannot be investigated adequately by the procedure of after-dinner speeches."

"We shall study very carefully what you have told us, and exercise whatever ability and wisdom we may possess, to arrive at a truce, when the case has been fully presented to us. May I ask for your sympathy and indulgence. I have to make a great many speeches often at short notice, and as I have not the privilege of speaking your language, my meaning may not always be quite clear when my words are translated into Chinese."

"Two To Speak The Truth"

"A great American writer once said: 'It takes two to speak the truth; one to speak, the other to hear.' I would, therefore, ask you to put the kindest possible construction on my words. There is one thing I want to say to you. I may have to say it many times, to convince you of its truth. You have submitted the issue to the League. You must have confidence in its decision. You must supply it with all the facts necessary for its decision. But you must not, at the same time, tell it what its decision is to be."

"Now you cannot have this confidence so long as you have any fear. So I want to convince you, if I can, that there is no ground for fear. The League will, first of all, try to bring the two countries together, and to establish the conditions in which they negotiate with each other and find agreement. You are now standing wide apart. The League says to both of you, 'Now that you have asked for our help, behave to your opponent as if he may one day be your friend.' Even if you fail to agree and again submit your differences to the final arbitration of the League, that body will come to no decision without conferring with you closely."

"It will try and satisfy you, that you may not suffer by its assistance. I apologise for having spoken at some length on this point, and once more I thank you on behalf of my colleagues, for your hospitality and good wishes."

Lord Lytton's Reminder To Chinese Newspapers Of Quality Of Justice

LEAGUE COMMISSION ATTENDS FUNCTION
GIVEN BY CHINESE PRESS ASSN.;
RECIPROCAL RELATIONSHIPS

COMPLAINT MADE THAT JAPANESE HAD
ATTEMPTED TO MUZZLE PRESS

Dr. Wellington Koo At Dinner Extends Hearty Wel-
come To Members; Feels Sure That Integrity
Of China Is Secure

Addressing a representative gathering of Chinese press-
men at tiffin yesterday, the Earl of Lytton, head of the
Commission of Inquiry of the League of Nations in a brief
but pithy speech, after the Chinese point of view had been
put before him, pointed out that justice is not the same thing
as judgment. "It is true that judgment is often pronounced
by a Court of Justice," said his lordship, "but, nevertheless,
the atmosphere of justice cannot be secured by one nation
passing judgment on another. Justice between States is, I
think, a reciprocal relationship."

The tiffin was given by the
Chinese Press Association in hon-
our of the Commission of Inquiry
of the League of Nations at the
International Recreation Club,
Shanghai, at noon yesterday.

Mr. Sze Liang-zai, managing
director of the "Shun Pao" presided
and the members of the Commis-
sion present were the Right Hon-
ourable the Earl of Lytton (Presi-
dent), Brigadier-General Frank
McCoy (United States), General
Henri Claudel (France), Count
Luigi Aldrovandi - Marescotti
(Italy) and Dr. Heinrich Schnee
(Germany). There was a good
attendance of Chinese and foreign
newsmen.

Chinese Point Of View.
Addressing the gathering, the
Chairman said:

Members of the League Inquiry
Commission and Guests.

Amidst the ruins of war and
destruction, we extend to the hon-
ourable members of the Man-
churian Inquiry Commission of the
League of Nations a hearty wel-
come.

The members of the Commission,
having been invested with the high
trust of the League of Nations,
are working for China, for Japan
and for all nations and mankind
in general. Their mission is,
therefore, highly appreciated by all
those who believe in justice. Their
achievement will make a brilliant
page in the history of mankind
striving for everlasting peace.

The events that happened since
the Wanpaoan incident in which
Chinese farmers in Manchuria were
mercilessly killed by Koreans at
the bid of the Japanese down to
the sudden and yet well prepared
capture of Mukden and up to the
recent hostilities in Shanghai
clearly indicate that the ship of
peace has run aground. The
League of Nations has requested
you, Gentlemen of the Commission,
to find out wherein lies the trouble
and how to remedy it. We believe,
Gentlemen, that by virtue of your
knowledge of international affairs,
impartial judgment and untiring
efforts in seeking truth, you will
be able to arrive at a solution.

The Press
The facts in connection with this
Sino-Japanese trouble are gen-
erally well-known. We, members of
the Chinese press, however, feel
impelled to add that the Japanese,
in addition to the acts of hostility
committed on the territory of a
neighbouring country, have also at-
tempted to suppress public opinion.
They have tried to keep their strong
hands on us when we, as
newspaper men, denounced the
killing of innocent people
and destruction of institutions
of learning and upheld the
principles of peace and justice.
The "Republican Daily News" of
Tsinjiao, for instance, was attack-
ed and burned down by Japanese.
Here in Shanghai, the "Republican
Daily News" was forced to close
its doors upon the threat of the
Japanese. Similar outrages oc-
curred in Peiping, Foochow and Chang-
shu. A recent report from Tien-
tsin stated that the well-known
paper "La Justice" had been asked
to suspend publication because it
printed a cartoon which the
Japanese Consul there considered
as reflecting on the honour of his
country.

Gentlemen, has not the press
of the world also voiced its dis-
approval of the Japanese undeclared
war upon China? Have not the
newspapers of all other countries
printed cartoons and pictures
depicting the Japanese conception
of protecting the lives and prop-
erty of Japanese nationals in
China? Have not the newspapers
in Japan themselves written
editorials condemning the invasion
of China as carried out by the
military-controlled government?
Gentlemen you will perhaps agree
with us that a total suppression of
world opinion as Japan has aimed
at is impossible.

The function of the League of
Nations is to preserve peace and
to uphold justice. What we seek is
nothing more nor less than peace
and justice. We are convinced that
peace and justice must go hand
in hand. We cannot preserve peace
without justice. Without justice,
peace only means an ignominious
submission to military force. But
peace and justice are inseparable.

The League of Nations, through
its pacific efforts during the past
ten years, has opened a new era in
human history. We sincerely hope
that the League will be able to
effect a settlement of the present
dispute in accordance with the
principles of international justice.
Allow us to drink to the success of
your important mission.

Lord Lytton's Reply
In his reply, the Earl of Lytton
said:

Mr. President and Gentlemen: I
rise with a very grateful heart but
with a very trembling tongue to
express our thanks to you for the
hospitality you have afforded to us.
I don't know what my colleagues
may be feeling; they are fortun-
ately able to keep silence, but I
speak with the utmost trepidation
in the presence of this very for-
midable gathering.

We have heard of War Lords in
Japan and War Lords in China but
there is no War Lord in the world
who exercises the power possessed
by our Chairman at this table.
Yesterday, when we were enter-
tained by University professors, I
ventured to speak of those pro-
fessors as the teachers of the
future or rather the soldiers. I
called them, the soldiers of the
future. You, Gentlemen, may I
call the teachers of grown-up men
and women. And in that capacity
we recognize that you are either
our allies or our opponents. Many
different similes have from time to
time been applied to our Commis-
sion and we ourselves, when called
upon to make speeches, have had
to make use of similes also.

I am going therefore to-day to
use yet another simile and to ask
you to regard us as planters and,
as planters, to appeal to you,
Gentlemen of the Press, to make
fruitful the soil into which our
seeds are scattered.

Justice And Judgment

You, Sir, have told us that you
ask for nothing more and nothing
less than justice, and you are right,
for justice is the only soil in which
the plant of peace can flourish.
But will you allow me to remind
you that although the words have
a similar sound in the language I
am using, nevertheless justice is
not the same thing as judgment.
It is true that judgment is often
pronounced by a Court of Justice
but, nevertheless, the atmosphere
of justice cannot be secured by one
nation passing judgment on an-
other.

Justice between States is, I
think, a reciprocal relationship. It
can only be secured by considering
the needs and interests of all States
that are in that relationship with
each other.

Reciprocity Of Help

I have ventured to call you
teachers, Gentlemen, but I must
not on that account speak as a
schoolmaster. If I have ventured
to strike this note it is only be-
cause we do most sincerely want
your help and because we know
that we cannot help you without
it. I have noticed that whenever
we talk of peace we invariably use
the language of war. That is per-
haps an unfortunate legacy of the
past and I am therefore going to
conclude by a military metaphor.
And in that military language I
would say that when the Press of
the world has been enlisted in the
Army of Peace, and not until
then, will the victory of justice be
secured. It is to you therefore as
our allies in the work of peace that
I raise my glass and drink my
"Health to the Press of China."
(Applause).

The speeches were interpreted
into English and Chinese respec-
tively by Mr. K. Hollington Tom-
linson.

Chinese journals belonging to the Chinese Press Association are the "Shun Pao", "Sin Wan Pao", "Eastern Times", "China Times", and "China Press".

Dinner At Night

Last night Dr. Wellington Koo invited the members of the League of Nations Commission to a dinner party, at 129 Seymour Road, and in his speech of welcome, Dr. Koo said:

"Lord Lytton and other honourable members of the Commission of Inquiry, and gentlemen:—It is my pleasant duty as Chinese Assessor to bid you one and all a most cordial welcome to China. Though some of you gentlemen, perhaps, are visiting the Far East for the first time, we, however, feel we have known you all through the distinguished careers you have respectively pursued, as statesman, soldier, or diplomat. Eminent leaders to undertake the League most sincerely upon having secured such a body of eminent leaders to undertake the mission of inquiry into the Sino-Japanese conflict which has recently aroused the attention of the whole world. You are welcomed to China because you are apostles of peace and justice. Under present conditions in China, the nature of the hospitality that we can offer must necessarily be humble and simple nevertheless, it is both warm and sincere.

Our welcome is warm and sincere because you have come from the League of Nations. The principles of peace upon which the League is founded are the principles most cherished in our history and literature. Chinese sages for centuries have taught us that "the pen is mightier than the sword." Confucius said that "within the four seas all men are brothers." The spirit of the League, it may be said, is the spirit of Chinese civilization. It is for this reason that China was among the first nations to approve of the establishment of the League and it was my happy lot as Chinese delegate, first to take part in the work of the Committee to prepare a draft of the Covenant under the distinguished Chairmanship of President Wilson, and later to sit on the Council and the Assembly during the first years of its existence."

"Complexity Of Our Problems"

"Since your arrival at this threshold of China" added Dr. Koo, "you, gentlemen, may have already noted that there is movement and life everywhere around you. As you travel farther and see more, you will probably be impressed with the vastness of our country, the immensity of our population and the complexity of our problems. Conditions may appear different from those prevailing elsewhere. But while others living close to us may miss the forest for the trees, gentlemen, you who have come from distant lands and are able to look at our country from a detached point of view are sure to see it in its proper light. China is in a period of transition. The process of rebuilding an old nation into a new one is in full swing. More recently, however, conditions have been greatly aggravated by military operation from without, and by the danger of its continuance or extension. Without attempting to give you a picture of the consequence and effect it has produced upon our national life, suffice it to say that progress has been arrested in several phases of our work of reconstruction and the conduct of government has been seriously hampered.

"In the course of your inquiry you will probably note that there

exists in China to-day a great deal of animated feeling on the subject of Sino-Japanese relations. Upon a more profound study, it is certain to be found that this sentiment in China is a direct and spontaneous reaction against the use of force as an instrument of rational policy directed at China. It is seen expressed in writing or reflected in speeches or manifested widely in the discriminating purchase of foreign goods. But in whatever form it is the effect of events that have transpired since September 18, its cause lies outside China and beyond her control.

"This mission entrusted to this important Commission, therefore, is not only a matter of vital concern to China, but is one in which the whole world is and must feel deeply interested. Forward-looking thinkers and statesmen have labored conscientiously and diligently to lead the world on to a new path through the Covenant and the Peace Pact. Their efficiency as instruments of peace and their recognition as sound principles for international relations are being put to a severe test, the outcome of which will cause the world to reflect on their practicability, and determine the trend of its future development.

"I am confident, however, that with the unremitting interest and ceaseless energy of the League devoted to the Far Eastern situation at present, with the hearty co-operation of the United States in the preservation of peace and joint search for a permanent solution, and with the Commission of Inquiry working here on the spot, a way will be found whereby the territorial and political integrity of China will be respected and the sanctity of the instruments of peace re-established."

In reply, Lord Lytton on behalf of the Commission, remarked that he was very gratified to see that Dr. Koo had been appointed Assessor to the Commission.

Future Arrangement

It has been decided that, on principle, all of the official luncheons, which previously appeared on the programme of the League Commission, be cancelled. On the other hand, the number of business receptions will be increased—that is to say, more time will be devoted by the delegates to conferences with various associations.

Owing to circumstances, the League Commission's programme cannot be fixed for many days ahead. Many prominent personalities wish to be received and further audiences will be arranged at short notice.

To-night, the League delegates propose to attend a dinner tendered by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce of Greater Shanghai. The day will be spent in making private calls.

On Saturday night Mr. T. V. Soong will give a dinner party at which the Commission will be present.

It is understood that the Japanese Minister, Mr. K. Sugimura, has invited the Commission to dinner or luncheon, but as yet no date has been fixed. The Japanese residents wished to arrange a luncheon for the delegates, but it has been decided to change the party to a meeting.

It is expected that the Commission may remain in Shanghai for another week or so, although no definite date of departure has yet been arranged.

Dr. Koo Visits Lord Lytton
Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, the Chinese Assessor, visited Lord

Lytton, chairman of the Commission of Inquiry, at the Cathay Hotel yesterday. A long conversation followed, during which a cordial exchange of views took place.

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Mukden Civic, Educational Leaders Wire League Group

Hold They Prefer To Share China's Destiny Than Live Under Japanese Rule In Message To Lord Lytton

Holding that they have placed their confidence in the League of Nations but adding that they are prepared to fight for the vindication of right over might, a group of Chinese civic heads and leaders in Mukden today forwarded the following message of welcome to the League of Nations Commission of Inquiry, now in Shanghai.

"We, representing the 30,000,000 Chinese people of the Three Eastern Provinces of China, welcome each of you to this much troubled land.

"We welcome you with the warmth of heart which is traditionally Chinese and which, to quote Confucius, always delights in the presence of friends from afar.

Home Destroyed

"But we are sorry that we shall not be able to welcome you to our humble homes. They have been wantonly destroyed or occupied by our neighbor. See what vandalism that Japanese committed in Shanghai.

"They say they defended themselves but their defensive measures deny us even the birthright of existence.

"See what a fictitious 'paradise' the Japanese have claimed in Manchuria. There, tens of thousands of us were made not only homeless and destitute but were 'protected unto death.'

Not Bandits

"The Japanese call any Chinese a bandit when he shows a bit of national feeling and they continue to manufacture bandits to terrorize the civil population both as an excuse for permanent occupation and as a means to force the masses to welcome their protection.

"We solemnly protest against the brutal Japanese aggression which has outraged and trampled under foot international treaties as well as elementary principles and sentiments of mankind.

Part Of China

"The so-called Manchukou state

is purely a puppet of the Japanese Army, a step deliberately designed for the dismemberment of China preparatory to the actual annexation by Japan.

"While recognizing and conscious of our own limitations and shortcomings, we 30,000,000 Chinese nevertheless know our determination that our homeland, Manchuria, shall be as we are, a part of China and our future indissolubly bound up with her destiny.

"May we appeal you that the League of Nations and the United States join, respectively, in support of peace, concord and international fair play in deeply distressed by all the Chinese people.

Human Condition

"Under the common fatherhood of God, we repose full confidence in your mission which we hope will formulate a solution that is fair and just.

"On the other hand, we are not blind to your difficulties that lie ahead. We will wait and see whether the League, created at painful cost and embodying the hopes of humanity can prove that might is not now the sole test of right.

"Meanwhile we are resolutely prepared to fight for the vindication of right over might.

Many Signers

"Signed: Enchi Chin, President of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the Three Eastern Provinces. Ku Ang-chi, president of the labor unions of Mukden. Tsen Tuc-chi, president of the educational Association of Liaoning Province. Chi Feng, President of the Federation of Farmers Associations, Liaoning Province. Mu Ting, chairman of the Mukden's Bankers Association. Chuan Ta-meng, Acting President of the Lawyers Association of Mukden.

"Tu Shih-chao, President of the Press Association of the Three Eastern Provinces. En Cheng-ning, acting President of the Northeastern University. Hsien Li, President of Kirm University. Hua Y.-wang, President of the Federation of Youths of the Three Eastern Provinces. Mrs. Fenghsien Liao-wang, Chairman of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Mukden Branch. Tso Yan-wang, secretary of the League of Nations Society, Mukden Branch. Sherman Soo, Secretary of the Foreign Relations Association of the Three Eastern Provinces. Paul Yen, Secretary of the Christian Association of the Three Eastern Province. Princess Taerhan, President of the Mongolian Culture Association.

"C. F. Wang, Secretary of the Institute of Pacific Relations, Mukden Branch. Mai Po-kuang, Chairman of the Teachers Association of Mukden. Kuo Yun-gen, President of the Northeastern Medical Science Society. Hsiao Chien-chin, Secretary of the Chinese Economic Society, Northeastern Branch. Sun Kuo-feng, Director of the China Science Society, Mukden Branch. Chang Tso-fu, Secretary of the Chinese Engineering Association, Northeastern Branch. Ming Kuo-chao, Secretary of the Northeastern Political Science Society. Chai Yi-hsueh, President of the Northeastern Mining Association. Harriet Chou, Secretary of the Northeastern Returned Students Association."

W.F.

P. E. Referred to in to-day's Chinese press translations.

States Members' Duties Defined By Chairman Of League Delegation Here

Lord Lytton Pronounces Policy Of The League Of Nations In Diplomatic Speech At University Association Luncheon Party

"PEACE MUST BE IN THEIR HEARTS; NOT ONLY IN MOUTHS," SAYS LEADER

In a speech that was eloquent of diplomacy and tact, Lord Lytton, leader of the delegation of the League of Nations spoke at the luncheon tendered by the local Universities' Association yesterday. Lord Lytton enumerated some of the conditions which the League of Nations expected its States' Members to observe and honour. "The League expects all of its Members States to feel that it is not in the power of any other State to injure them. But at the same time it requires its members to refrain from all forms of injury to others," he added.

That the League of Nations expects the observance of all laws was stated by the leader of the Geneva delegation, when he stated that in return for protection from aggression, and the maintenance of justice, the League expects that its members shall have "peace in their hearts and not only in their mouths."

Lord Lytton, who responded to the welcome of the Universities' Association, stated:

"I rise to respond on behalf of the members of the Commission of Inquiry, whom you have so kindly invited to meet you here to-day. Will you allow me to speak to you quite informally as a University man to University men? You have spoken very feelingly of the horror which, in common with many other innocent people, two of your universities have recently experienced, and yet you were able to speak of 'a light above the horizon.'"

"There is a proverb in my country: 'The darkest hour is that which immediately precedes the dawn.' May I be permitted to express the hope that in years to come you will recognize that the present darkness to which you have referred, was of that kind, and of the dawn rather than the darkness that I want now to speak to you."

Conditions Required
"That light which you already see above the horizon comes, if I understand aright, from the direction of Geneva, and I would therefore like to suggest to you the way in which the League of Nations might help you, and at the same time remind you of the conditions which the League would require in return."

"It is, I think, the purpose of the League to remove fear from the mentality of its States' members by guaranteeing to them protection from aggression and the maintenance of justice. But in return the League expects that its members shall have peace in their hearts and not only in their mouths. It is not possible for any nation to cultivate hatred and hostility toward other countries and then to expect the League to step in and save them from the consequences of that attitude."

"Injury To Others"

"The League expects all its members states to feel that it is not in the power of any other State to injure them. But at the same time it requires its members to refrain from all forms of injury to others. Whatever any State has a right to ask, the League will secure for it, provided it is not obtained at the expense of another. What a State has no right to ask from another, the League will prevent it from taking by force."

"All this may sound to you very philosophical and theoretical. But those are the principles on which the League machinery works. It is for men like you in all countries to make them known to the people. The teachers to-day are the soldiers of to-morrow, and it is to such soldiers that I now raise my glass and drink your health."

Dr. Wang's Speech

At the luncheon Dr. Wang King, president of the National Labour University, and formerly the Chinese delegate to the Council of the League of Nations, welcomed the League delegation. Mr. Wang said:

"In the name of the Association of Universities and Colleges of Shanghai, we have the honour to extend to you our warm welcome. We are aware that during the past weeks and months, the people of the world, imbued with good-will, have heard of the signal of distress from a martyred nation. The efforts they have made to stop bloodshed have fully convinced us of the real existence of a law of nations, and of an institution guarding international peace. However the foreign invasion still submerges us, the numerous enemy aeroplanes are still doing damage without cessation, even on the eve of your arrival, upon our coastal and interior towns, in which thousands of non-combatant women and children, have perished. The systematic destruction of our intellectual centers, the ruin of which you will certainly visit, is yet unabated. In spite of all this, and in spite of the atrocities committed, the friends of Geneva, amongst whom there are many in the Chinese intellectual circles, have not lost their faith, and have longed for an unbiased verdict from the League of Nations."

Question Of Teaching

"During such a difficult time, when human suffering wrought by the last European War, and the deadly fight between various social principles, are still at their height, we, representing the intellectual China of to-day, often ask ourselves what shall we teach our anxious and ardent young generation representing China of to-morrow. We have assumed the grave responsibility of guiding towards the road of right, of wisdom and of international co-operation. In fact, what shall we teach them: shall we teach them to believe in the worship of violence and brutal force, or shall we prove to them that there is an international justice?"

"Is there a universal conscience awakening, and revolting against the crimes of inhumanity, and is there a League of Nations guaranteeing the treaties outlawing war?"

"We believe that your presence in China and your future impartial enquiries will greatly facilitate the answering of the above questions. The time has now arrived for all to translate the idea of justice and fair-play into realistic and viable acts. With strong hope in our hearts we raise our cups to wish you a pleasant sojourn in China, and the success of your noble mission of peace."

Yesterday's Programme

Yesterday, in addition to being entertained at a luncheon party by the local Universities' Association, the League Commission was present at a tea party given jointly by Madame T. V. Soong and Madame Kung Hsiang-hsi, and at a dinner party tendered jointly by the British, American and French Ministers to China, together with the Italian Charge d'Affaires.

The tea party given jointly by Madame Soong and Madame Kung Hsiang-hsi was quite an informal affair. The hostesses arranged an entertaining party and the League Commission and other guests, thoroughly enjoyed the function which was held at 383 Rue de

Officials Pay Call

Yesterday the chairmen of the Shanghai Municipal Council, Brigadier-General McNaughten, the Director-General, Mr. Stirling Fessenden, and Mr. A. D. Bell, a member of the Council, made official calls on Lord Lytton. This formal call was made at the Cathay Hotel, where Lord Lytton and other members of the League Commission, are staying.

Schedule Altered

To allow the members of the League Commission more respite and thus permit them more time to themselves while in Shanghai, a number of engagements previously appearing on the official programme, have been deleted.

The arrangements for to-day—a lunch with Chinese newspapermen and a dinner tendered by Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo—will stand, and no alterations have been made.

To-morrow, however, the lunch with the Economic Society has been cancelled. The League delegation will be entertained in the evening at a dinner party by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce.

On Saturday, the dinner party arranged by Mr. T. V. Soong, will be held as scheduled. The luncheon which the League Commission was to attend has been deleted from the programme.

Prominent members of the League Commission are expected to give a dinner to the local Universities' Association on the 19th.

LEAGUE COMMISSION FETED BY OFFICIALS

Many Receptions Given in Honour of International Inquiry Body

A DAY OF SPEECHES

Lord Lytton Defines Attitude and Powers of Geneva Council

THE first day in Shanghai of the League of Nations Commission of Inquiry into the Far Eastern crisis proved to be very busy, the Commission wasting no time in getting into touch with Chinese leaders.

First paying official calls on Mr. T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, Mr. Quo Tai-chi, Political Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs and General Wu Te-chen, Mayor of Greater Shanghai, the Commission were entertained to tiffin by Mr. Quo. In the evening they were guests at a reception given by Dr. Wellington Koo and concluded the day by being entertained to dinner by General Wu Te-chen, Mayor of Greater Shanghai.

Mr. Quo Tai-chi in a speech yesterday referred to the co-operation which the League had given China in the past few years, and hoped that by such fruitful co-operation peace might come to China, while Lord Lytton, Chairman of the Commission, referred to the difficulties in front of the Commission but voiced his belief that difficulties are made to overcome.

FULL PROGRAMME TO-DAY

To-day it is expected that the Commission will again have a full programme, although last night it had not been definitely decided upon. Private talks and interviews will probably form a large part of the Commission's work, rather than any public meeting.

The time that the Commission will stay in Shanghai has not been definitely decided, as there is a great deal for the Commission to see and hear in the Shanghai Area.

The members of the Commission are the Earl of Lytton, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Great Britain, General Henri Claudel of France, Count Luigi Aldrovandi Marascotti of Italy, Dr. Albert H. H. Schmees of Germany and Major-General Frank Ross McCoy of the United States. With them are several assistants, Mr. Haas being the Secretary-General to the Commission, and Dr. A. Pelt, Assistant Secretary-General.

Yesterday morning official calls were paid by members of the Commission on Mr. T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, Mr. Quo Tai-chi, and General Wu Te-chen, after which they were entertained to tiffin by Mr. Quo.

At the tiffin, Mr. Quo Tai-chi spoke as follows:

Lord Lytton and Honourable members of the League Commission.—Owing to the abnormal and unprecedented circumstances which have prevailed in this Shanghai area in recent weeks, it has been necessary for me to spend most of my time here instead of at Nanking, and it is on this account that the duty and privilege devolve upon me to-day to extend, on behalf of the National Government, the first official hospitality to you as members of the Commission of Inquiry which has been created by the League of Nations to visit China.

To assist me in welcoming you to-day, I have asked the leading members of the Chinese civic and business community in this metropolis of international commerce to

ly arrested by the astounding chain of events since the coup in our Three Eastern Provinces known as Manchuria last September.

Our earnest hope and desire are that, as the outcome of your self-denying labours, the peace of the Orient may be restored and a durable understanding reached, under the aegis of the League and the Briand-Kellogg Pact, whereby the Chinese Republic—comprising some 400 millions homogeneous people—may live in honorable and friendly relations with her neighbours, and be free to develop her own national life so as to contribute whatever she may be capable of in the pursuits of peace towards the progress and advancement of mankind.

Lord Lytton Replies

Lord Lytton, in reply stated:—Your Excellency. On behalf of the members of the Commission of Inquiry I offer you, in their name, our most grateful thanks for your hospitality. This is for us a particularly interesting occasion, for it is, if I may use the phrase, our first appearance on the stage in China. We had the pleasure and advantage of being entertained by your Consul-General in Tokyo, but that was, if I may continue the metaphor, back in the wings. We are now fully in the limelight, as we have recently experienced and feel that our work has begun in earnest. With the addition of Dr. Wellington Koo to our numbers we feel that the Commission is now complete, and on this, our first appearance in China, I desire to thank you, Sir, for the spirit in which you have welcomed us.

In the remarks you have just addressed to us you have expressed the interest of China in the work of the League, the loyalty with which the principles of the League are supported in China, and you have told us also that in the past you have had no small faith by experience. You have realized that in many directions

parts of the world since more than ten years ago it was first formed. It has had many difficulties to contend with, and has been called upon to solve not a few crises, and I think I am justified in saying that it has never failed yet. It is because of that experience that we feel justified in our faith that we shall not fail on this occasion.—(Applause).

Members of the Commission then drank to the health of their hosts.

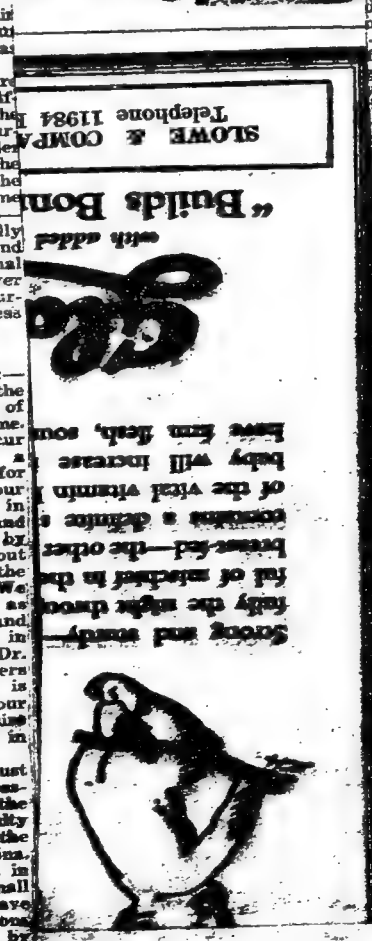
Big Reception

Members of the League Commission were guests at a reception given by Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo at 1550 Bubbling Well Road yesterday evening. A large number of people attended representing every phase of official and civilian life in Shanghai.

Mayor Entertains

At a dinner given by him at the Cathay Hotel last night to members of the Commission, General Wu Te-chen, Mayor of Greater Shanghai, spoke as follows:—

Gentlemen, it gives me, as Mayor of Greater Shanghai, great honour and pleasure to extend our sincere welcome to the distinguished mem-



...you will find
...call upon us for any
information which it may be in our
power to place at your disposal.

League's Development

Since the establishment of the National Government at Nanking 1927, our eyes have turned to Geneva watching the development of the League organism as the great post-war instrument for the promotion of the moral and material welfare of a world that daily becomes more and more inter-dependent and inter-twined.

From 1928 onwards we have steadily sought the advice and co-operation of the League in our plans for national reconstruction. First, we had the visit of M. Thomas, the chief of the International Labour Office. He was followed a few months later by M. Avenol, the assistant Secretary-General of the League.

Since then there has not been a year in which the League has not cordially co-operated with us. It has sent us year after year experts on public health, education, labour, engineering and finance, with whose assistance various projects have been carried out or initiated.

There have been about thirty such experts of whom I may mention Sir Arthur Salter, Dr. Rachiman, M. Robert Haas, M. Henri Bonnett, Dr. C. Boric and Sir John Hope Simpson.

In the spring of last year the Government decided upon the establishment of a Supreme Economic Council which envisaged definite co-operation with the League and the dispatch of experts to assist in carrying out a comprehensive and practicable scheme of national work for the rapid modernisation of this country. Then the terrific flood calamity swept over a large part of our fairest regions last summer. League experts were at hand to assist us in coping with the disaster.

Co-operation Obtained

We have made it almost a cardinal policy to seek and obtain the closest possible co-operation of the League in our gigantic task of national rehabilitation.

And the Government's policy, as these leaders here of the civic and business community will confirm, has had the people's heartiest support. We have looked forward and will continue to look forward to this fruitful co-operation between the League and this country in the arts of peace—although temporary.

...the members of the League,
and I am encouraged further by
the fact that we have experience
of the League to the people of
China. We have come as envoys
as representatives of the League
to place at your disposal all the
resources of the League, to offer
you its help and assistance in any
way in which you can tell us it can
be of service in this particular crisis.

Not a Super-State

But I must remind you that the League is not a super-state; it cannot impose its will upon members who do not require its assistance. The League has no effective answer to force; it is an alternative to force. If, therefore, these two great nations are willing to accept that alternative and use the machinery which the League can dispose of, then I verily believe it can prove of help and advantage to both of you.

We are well aware of the great responsibility which rests upon our Commission; we are well aware, too, of the great difficulty of the task with which we are confronted, but we believed that difficulties are made to overcome and we are greatly encouraged, Sir, by your speech in believing that the difficulties in this case can be overcome if there is goodwill on both sides.

Perhaps we are optimistic, but our optimism is rooted in faith. We have a deep faith in the power of the League, in the value of the League as an instrument of peace in the world; and that faith, like yours, Sir, is based upon experience. We have followed the work of the League in all

League Commission May Aid In Settling Strife In Shanghai's Locality

LORD LYTON PROMISES CO-OPERATION IF HE AND COLLEAGUES ARE GIVEN INVITATION TO NEGOTIATIONS

ENTHUSIASTIC WELCOME IS GIVEN TO DISTINGUISHED DIPLOMATIC PARTY

Scores Of Officials Wait In Chill Of Evening For Liner Bearing International Group Whose Mission Is To Bring Peace

With clear skies and bright stars an augury of fair weather, the five men who will endeavour to guide the Far East's foundering political ship into a peaceful haven, arrived in Shanghai last night. Lord Lyton and the other four members of the League of Nations Commission of Inquiry, were enthusiastically greeted by a cosmopolitan crowd of officers and international representatives. British, American, French, Italian, German, Japanese and Chinese thronged to welcome the party. They swarmed about them aboard the liner, President Adams, and clung close to them on the launch that carried the delegates ashore. Shortly before 9 o'clock the Commission landed.

All that Lord Lyton, as chairman and spokesman for the Commission, could say last night, was that he and his colleagues would assist, if invited, in solving the present difficulties between China and Japan.

"We will offer our best co-operation if we are invited to assist the negotiations between the nations concerned," he said. But further he would not go. As to the length of time the Commission would remain in Shanghai,

Lord Lyton made it plain that that was a matter which circumstances would decide.

"Until we have talked with persons who know the situation here, it is impossible to tell just how long we shall remain," he said.

The President Adams was late in docking. For more than an hour members of the welcoming committee waited on the wharf and aboard tenders, nipped by the wind, a little impatient and a little nervous. The Chinese were anxious to make a good impression. And there were no many difficulties. The Dollar Line docks, on the Pootung side, are here, unobtrusive and cold, like any other pier. There was a police guard of honour, made up of about the picked men of the Nanking force, accompanied by a police band, and two national standards. The men had been waiting for a long time on the dock and they were still. The Commission's flag, the League of Nations flag, and the Japanese flag, were also present.

A tender, which had gone down river to meet the liner, was packed with Chinese, many of them in military uniform, and many others in civilian dress. They were all looking at the Commission's flag, the League of Nations flag, and the Japanese flag, which were being hoisted on the shore of the President Adams. There was a little confusion, but Chinese police were present to maintain order. The Commission's flag, the League of Nations flag, and the Japanese flag, were also present.

Slowly, ablaze with light, the big ship steamed in close and nestled to the pier. The Chinese band struck up some lively air and a steam "donkey" pushed the elevated gangway into place. Immediately there was a rush to the steps. A dense throng waited there to climb aboard the liner.

Delegates Surrounded
When the army of officials had finally got aboard, they surrounded Lord Lyton and his party in a small reception hall. Men and women were packed in there. There was bustle and feverish straining to press through to the front of the crowd. Important gentlemen were striving to get close enough to get an introduction. Dignified persons were shouldered and bundled aside. There was bowing and hand-shaking, formalities and banalities. Lord Lyton suddenly moved towards the doorway. It was time for the tenders to leave for the Bund.

With Lord Lyton were the following gentlemen of the commission: General Henri Gandel, France; Count Luigi Androvandi, Mariscal, Italy; Dr. Heinrich Schurz, Germany; and General Frank McCoy, United States.

Leading the party which welcomed the distinguished statesmen were Mayor Wu Teh-chen, Mr. Quo Tai-chi, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs for China, Dr. Wellington Koo, Dr. Haas, of the League of Nations Communications Department, Col. Tchang Veng, representing the Ministry of War; Capt. L. C. Tseng, of the Ministry of Navy, as well as a number of British, French, American, Italian, Japanese and other Chinese officers. Brig. Gen. Macnaghten, chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, Col. Thoma, police commanding the S.V.C., and Major Gerrard, commander of police, were also present.

Posed On Docks

The commission members posed as they stepped from the gangway, for a battery of cameramen. Chinese guards in the background stood stiffly. The band played. Sentries nearer to the group walked up and down with drawn automatics. It seemed there was a certain air of apprehension. There were foreign plain-clothes officers amongst the crowd.

Newspapermen were interested in the preparations which obviously anticipated some sort of unpleasantness. Inquiry elicited the information that Nantao authorities had, early in the day, given passes to nearly 200 students to go aboard the Dollar Line tender and meet the liner. It was their intention to make some sort of demonstration, police believed. No one knew precisely what had become of the students. They did not get aboard the tender and there were reports that they had hired their own craft.

"But what sort of trouble is expected?" an officer was asked. "I don't know," he answered. "But we can never tell."

At no time was there any hint of animosity in any direction. Only when Lord Lyton had landed and was walking towards the Bund, there was a cry from a crowd of welcomers who, some said, were Communists. But they seemed only friendly. They bore banners which expressed a hope for peace and expressed their goodwill towards the League of Nations representatives.

Lord Lyton and his group went straight to the Cathay Hotel, and were joined at dinner by several distinguished persons who had come to greet them.

Chorus Of Welcome

The Chinese Press burst forth to-day with a chorus of welcome to greet the members of the League Commission of Inquiry. According to a survey by the Kuo Min News Agency, all the principal dailies, "Shan Pao," "Sin Wan Pao," "China Times" and "Eastern Times," besides playing up in prominent type news of the impending arrival of the Commission, devote columns of editorial comment to an exposition of the hopes entertained by the Chinese nation towards the Commission.

"Our hope is extremely simple and prosaic," the "China Times" declares. "It is our firm conviction that the League Commission and the Anti-War Pact provide the ideal means of preserving world peace, promoting the common weal of humanity and settling of international disputes. What we demand is simply, and nothing more than, the preservation of our State sovereignty, independence and our territorial and political integrity—a condition of things which underlies, and is guaranteed by, the Nine-Power Washington Treaty."

Continuing, the paper says: "What we venture to expect of members of the Commission is simply that they will assess and judge all the facts of this complicated and extraordinary case, as well as all arguments pro and con relating thereto, strictly in the light of the letter and spirit of the League Covenant, the Anti-War Pact and the Nine-Power Treaty. . . . China has no desire to prejudice the judgment of the Commission with any preconceived views. She is ready to accept and abide by the verdict of international law and agreements, of international right and wrong. It is our firm belief that the distinguished members of the commission, who are arriving here to-day will prove themselves the strongest champions of international law and justice, and that with their unquestioned ability and impartiality, they will be able to fully establish the rights and wrongs of the case."

Covenant Guides

After extending a cordial welcome to the Commission, the "Shun Pao" points out that the Commission represents, not any of the parties to the dispute, but the impartial and disinterested League of Nations. In the carrying out of its difficult task, the Commission must of necessity look to the League Covenant for guidance.

One of the underlying principles of the League Covenant, the paper continues, is the absolute equality of member-states in the eyes of the Covenant. This principle, it recalls, had been unequivocally re-affirmed by M. Briand, the late distinguished French statesman, during the Greco-Bulgarian controversy of 1925. The contention made by Japan that China is not an "organized state" and is thus not entitled to equal treatment as a member of the League is therefore entirely untenable.

Continuing, the "Shun Pao" recalls with gratification the declaration made by the Commission during its recent sojourn at Tokyo that it will carry out its duties strictly in the position of an unbiased third party. The paper expresses confidence that the Commission will adhere throughout its work to this correct attitude.

Mutual respect by the members of the League for each other's

territorial and political integrity, the paper continues, lies at the very foundation of the League. Article X of the Covenant which guarantees this integrity forms therefore the most important provision of the League's Constitution. The paper then recalls the appeal made by the Council to Japan, in which the principles of Article X were re-affirmed and a declaration was made that no violation of this Article would be recognized as valid.

Have High Hopes

While deploring that the cumbersome procedure by which League action has been hampered, has resulted in the present "impasse," the paper expresses the hope that the Commission will carry out its task under the guidance of this fundamental principle of the Covenant so that the discrepancy between facts and law may be rectified.

After pointing out that China has unreservedly placed her case in the hands of the League and that the vindication of the League Covenant, the Kellogg-Briand Pact and the Nine-Power Treaty will rest upon the shoulders of the Commission, the "Sin Wan Pao" proceeds to an investigation of the causes of the present controversy.

In the first place, the paper points out, Japan will probably cite as a justification of her actions the anti-Japanese boycott in China and the prevalence of so-called anti-Japanese feeling. Such a contention will, however, immediately fall to the ground if one remembers that the boycott movement was aroused by the massacre of Chinese in Korea and later intensified by the invasion of Manchuria by the Japanese forces.

Secondly, the "Sin Wan Pao" continues, Japan will probably contend that the immediate cause of the Manchuria situation was the alleged destruction done to the South Manchuria Railway by Chinese troops. Leaving aside the fact that such an allegation has never been proved, it is obvious that even had such an act of sabotage actually been committed, it could easily have been settled through diplomatic negotiation. How could this be a justification for the large-scale military actions indulged in by the Japanese? In this connection, the paper points out that the Japanese invasion is obviously the result of a premeditated plan as has been borne out by the subsequent developments and testified to by disinterested foreigners, including the well-known Dr. Eddy.

More Argument

Thirdly, the paper points out that Japan is apparently trying to cover up her acts of military aggression by setting up the present puppet government in Manchuria. It is, however, a patent fact which even the Japanese have hardly tried to conceal that members of the puppet government have been coerced into doing what they have now done by the Japanese military and civil authorities. Thus, even if Japan should withdraw her troops to the South Manchuria Railway zone, she cannot evade her responsibility for violating China's territorial and political integrity.

In the fourth place, the "Sin Wan Pao" declares that while the task of the Commission is perhaps confined to Manchuria, it will probably also investigate into the Shanghai catastrophe now that it has arrived here. One of the justifications of her invasion of Shanghai that Japan will advance will probably be the alleged murder of certain Japanese monks. Now this case was also susceptible of ordinary diplomatic settlement, without having recourse to the use of force. What is especially preposterous is that Japan's invasion was launched after the Mayor of Greater Shanghai had unconditionally accepted the Japanese demands—an acceptance which even the Japanese Consul himself admitted was "satisfactory for the time being."

The wanton destruction of the lives of defenceless non-combatants and cultural institutions in Shanghai which followed the Japanese invasion constitute not only a violation of international peace agreements but the flouting of civilized methods of warfare and thus a crime against humanity, the paper concludes.—Kuo Min.

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Lord Lytton's View

"The League of Nations commission of inquiry in the Far East is not merely a fact-finding body but has been organized primarily to place the entire resources of the League at the disposal of Japan and China in order that the two countries may effect a durable basis of agreement," declared Lord Lytton, chairman of the commission, in an interview recently.

The head of the commission went on to say that the group had no definite views of its own at the present stage of the investigation but that its attitude toward both parties in the present dispute in China is equally friendly.

Lord Lytton stated that, with the idea of bringing about peace between China and Japan at the earliest possible opportunity, the commission would proceed directly to Shanghai from Japan and once there would then determine its future course of action. The chairman said that if the situation in Shanghai appeared to have become more quiet and less serious, the commission would proceed to Nanking in order to make contact with the Chinese Government, but if developments at Shanghai had assumed more serious proportions, the League group might stay there and begin work immediately in an effort to effect a settlement of the dispute. Manchuria would then be included in the scope of the investigation following the initial work at Shanghai or Nanking.

League Responsibility

It was emphasized by members of the commission that they do not represent their respective Powers in any official capacity but rather are appointed directly by the League of Nations and are responsible only to Geneva in their finding in the Far East. General Frank R. McCoy, the American member of the commission, stated specifically that in the present investigation he has no connection with the American Government, will make no separate report or recommendations to Washington and will act only in concert with the other members of League investigation body.

Lord Lytton said: "Though the commission is composed of individuals from five different nations, we are in no sense a committee of those five Powers. We represent the League of Nations and are responsible to the League of Nations alone.

"In regard to the terms of reference, the commission was appointed in pursuance of a resolution passed unanimously by the Council, and by unanimously is meant that China and Japan were included, and therefore we are assured from the outset of a welcome by China and Japan. The terms of the resolution which resulted in the present commission were: 'The Council decides to appoint a commission of five members to study on the spot and to report to the Council on any circumstances which, affecting international relations, threatens to disturb peace between China and Japan, or the good understanding between them, upon which peace depends.'

"These terms of reference are wide, and their application is left entirely to the discretion of the commission itself, within the limits of its advisory character.

"Our first object is to get in touch with the Governments of Japan and China; to receive from them such preliminary information as they may desire to lay before us; and to offer them the friendly assistance of the League which we represent.

"Our future plans and movements must necessarily depend on the result of those preliminary conversations, and we cannot work out a more detailed programme until after we have met the representatives of both Governments. Therefore, I can say little in regard to the future beyond the initial stage.

"I wish to emphasize the nature of our task and the spirit in which it is undertaken. We are not a mere fact-finding body with regard to recent events either in Manchuria or Shanghai. Our primary object is to offer both to China and Japan the services of the League in such a manner as will enable both countries to find a durable basis of agreement. Our earnest hope is that the help of the League at this crisis has been useful to them.

"Finally, let me remind you that the League of Nations which we represent has no interest in the Far East other than the preservation of peace. Since the League was first established more than 10 years ago, experience has shown that there are many ways in which it can be of service to its members. All the resources of the League are now offered, through the commission, to China and Japan.

"The League expects nothing in return except confidence, and can be fully rewarded in no other way than by improved relations between the two member States which have sought its help."

Busy Programme

Local institutions and prominent persons have made arrangements to entertain the League Commission.

To-day, Mr. Quo Tai-chi, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, will invite the League Commission to a luncheon which will be succeeded by a tea party given by Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, at 4 p.m. and by a dinner party with Mayor Wu Teh-chen as the host.

On Wednesday, the members of the League Commission will be the guests of honour at a luncheon party given by the local Universities' Association, at a tea party given jointly by Madame T. V. Soong and Madame Kung Hsiang-hsi, and at a dinner party given jointly by the British, American and French Ministers to China together with the Italian Charge d'Affaires.

A luncheon will be given to the same guests by the local Chinese newspapers and a dinner party by Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo on Thursday.

The Economic Society and other scholastic societies will give a luncheon on the following day while members of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce will be hosts at a dinner party at night.

On Saturday, General Chu Ching-lan will invite the League Commission to a luncheon and Mr. T. V. Soong will give a dinner party.

Admiral Taylor will be the host at a dinner party on Sunday; the local Lawyers' Association will give a luncheon on Monday, while Dr. Kung Hsiang-hsi will give a dinner the same night.

On Tuesday, Sir John Simpson will entertain the visitors to luncheon, and the Pan-Pacific Society will give a dinner.

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